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PRIVATES' MANUAL

To Carrier James I. Mar-

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CHAPTER I.

GUARD DUTY

A Guard duty is one of the soldier's most important duties, and in all armies of the world the manner in which it is performed is an index to the discipline of the command and the manner in which other duties are performed.

Upon the guard's vigilance and readiness for action depend not only the enforcement of military law and orders, but also the safety and protection of the post and the quelling of sudden disorder, perhaps even mutiny.

The importance of guard duty is increased during times of war, when the very safety of the army depends upon the vigilance of the sentinels, who are required to watch that others may sleep and thus refresh themselves from the labors of the day. The sentinels are the guardians of the repose, quiet and safety of the camp.

Respect for Sentinels.

B Respect for the person and office of a sentinel is as strictly enjoined by military law as that required to be paid to an officer. As it is expressed in the Manual of Guard Duty, "All persons of whatever rank in the service are required to observe respect toward sentinels". Invested as the private soldier frequently is, while on his post, with a grave responsibility, it is proper that he should be fully protected in the discharge of his duty. To permit anyone, of whatever rank, to molest or interfere with him while thus employed, without becoming liable to severe penalty, would clearly establish a precedent highly prejudicial to the interests of the service. (Davis' Military Law).

Duty of sentinels.

C A sentinel, in respect to the duties with which he is charged, represents the superior military authority of the command to which he belongs, and whose orders he is required to enforce on or in the vicinity of his post. As such he is entitled to the respect and obedience of all persons who come within the scope of operation of the orders which he is required to carry into effect. Over military persons the authority of the sentinel is



absolute, and disobedience of his orders on the part of such persons constitutes a most serious military offence and is prejudicial in the highest degree to the interests of discipline. (Davis' Military Law).

Privates of the Guard.

Is a member of the guard allowed to remove his accountrements or clothing, or to leave the immediate vicinity of the gaurd house without permission?

He is not.

From whom should he get the necessary permission?

From the commander of the guard.

During his tour of guard duty to whose orders is a soldier subject?.

To the orders of the commanding officer, the officer of the day, the officers and noncommissioned officers of the guard only.

If a sentinel should receive an order from an officer who is not authorized to give him orders, what should he do?

He should at once call for the corporal of the guard and report the fact to him. If directed by the corporal to obey the order, the sentinel will do so; otherwise he will not.

Does a member of the guard salute when not engaged in the performance of a specific duty?

Yes, if the proper execution of a duty does not prevent it, he will salute all officers that pass.

Whenever the guard or relief is dismissed, what does each man do with his rifle?

He will place his rifle in the armracks and not remove it therefrom unless he requires it in the performance of some duty.

After a private has been assigned to a relief and a post what must he take care to do?

To remember the number of his relief and the number of his post and under no circumstances to change from one relief or post to another relief or post.

When the guard is formed, what does a member of the guard do? He will fall in promptly, in his proper place, with his rifle.

When the roll is called, what does he do?

As his name or his number and relief are called, he answers "Here", and comes to order arms.

What does a member of the guard do when his relief is formed? At the command "1. (Such) relief, 2. Fall in", he falls in at once, in his proper place according to his number, 2, 4, 6, and so on in the front rank, and 1, 3, 5, and so on in the rear rank, or in the order of their respective posts from right to left, according as the relief is in double or single rank. At the command, "Call off", commencing on the right the men call off alternately rear and front rank, "one", "two", "three", etc; if in single rank they call off from right to left.

May a soldier hire another to do his duty for him?

No, sir; under no circumstances.

Should a soldier be found drunk while on guard duty, what punishment will he suffer?

This is considered a very serious offence and the offender will suffer such punishment as a courtmartial may direct.

ORDERS FOR SENTINELS ON POST

A Orders for sentinels on post are divided into two classes, general orders and special orders.

Special orders define the duties to be performed by a sentinel on a particular post, and are prescribed by the commanding officer. The number and limits of his post invariable constitute part of the special orders of every sentinel on post.

General orders are those that apply to all posts in the Army and they are prescribed by the War Department.

Sentinels are required to memorize the following:

My general duties are:

To take charge of this post and all Government property in view;

To walk my post in a military manner, keeping constantly on the alert, observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing;

To report every breach of orders or regulations that I am instructed to enforce;

To repeat all calls from posts more distant from the guardhouse than my own;

To quit my post only when properly relieved;

To receive, transmit, and obey all orders from and allow myself to be relieved by the commanding officer, officer of the day, an officer or noncommissioned officer of the guard only;

To hold conversation with no one except in the proper discharge of my duty:

In case of fire or disorder to give the alarm;

To allow no one to commit nuisance in the vicinity of my post;

In any case not covered by instructions, to call the corporal of the guard;

To salute all officers and colors or standards not cased;

At night to exercise the greatest vigilance. Between retreat (or —— o'clock, naming the hour designated by the commanding officer) and broad daylight, (or —— o'clock, naming the hour designated by the commanding officer), challenge all persons seen on or near my post, and allow no person to pass without proper authority.

In addition to the foregoing, sentinels posted at the guardhouse or guard tent will be required to memorize the following:

For the orders of a sentinel on outpost duty, see 254 A.

Between reveille and retreat, to turn out the guard for all persons entitled to the compliment, for all colors or standards not cased, and for all armed parties approaching my post, except troops at drill and reliefs or detachments of the guard.

At night, after challenging any person or party, to advance no one but call the corporal of the guard, repeating the answer to the challenge.

A What is meant by taking charge of a post and all Government property in view?

A sentinel on post represents the Government, and he is placed there to look after its interest. A sentinel's post is not merely the line on which he walks, but extends to the next posts on either end. Not only is the sentinel required to look after all property on his post, but he is also required to see that all Government property in the immediate neighborhood suffers no injury of any kind.

Explain the meaning of, and the reasons for, the second general order.

"To walk my post in a military manner", means to maintain the bearing and appearance of a soldier, keeping the uniform orderly and clean and avoiding careless or slouchy movements. The reason for this is that a sentinel on post usually occupies a position where he is generally seen by the officers and soldiers of his own organization as well as by those of others and by civilians, and under such conditions, a sentine! walking his post in a careless and slouchy manner would be an unmilitary performance that would naturally create a most unfavorable impression, even, in some cases, to the extent of bringing scorn and discredit upon the entire command.

"On the alert" means on the lookout or watch against attack or danger; ready to act, and "Keeping constantly on the alert, observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing" means that the sentinel shall keep his mind all the time upon his duty and not fall into any day-dreams. In this manner he may often observe things that would otherwise pass unnoticed, and though they may seem to him to have no bearing upon his duty, yet from the answers of an alert sentinel an officer may sometimes obtain valuable information.

What is meant by "Breach of orders or regulations"?

A "Breach of orders or regulations" means the breaking or violating of orders or regulations.

What is meant by "Quitting post" and by "Properly relieved"? "Quitting post" means to leave, to go away from a post.

"Properly relieved" means to be relieved by someone who has the authority to relieve a sentinel, that is to say, the commanding officer, the officer of the day, an officer or noncommissioned officer of the guard, only.

What is the punishment for a sentinel leaving his post before being properly relieved?

This is considered a very serious offence and may be punished by death or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

What does "Transmit orders" mean?

It means to turn over orders to the next sentinel.

Explain what is meant by "Disorder"?

A disorder is a disturbance, or breach of public order of any kind, such as loud and boisterous conduct on the part of a drunken man, or two or more men fighting or otherwise misbehaving themselves, etc.

What is meant by "Nuisance" and by "Vicinity"?

"Nuisance" means anything that is disagreeable or offensive or that annoys or worries, such as urinating, etc.

"Vicinity" means near or close to.

What are "Colors" and "Standards" and when are they "Cased"?
Colors are the national flag and the regimental flag carried by
the Infantry and other foot troops.

Standards are the national flag and the regimental flag carried by the Cavalry and Field Artillery; they are smaller than those carried by the Infantry.

Colors and Standards are "Cased" when they are rolled and covered with a water-proof case.

Explain the meaning of "To exercise the greatest vigilance".

It means to use the greatest watchfulness, to be on the keenest lookout.

Upon reaching the end of his post is a sentinel required to halt and

change the position of his rifle, or to execute to the rear march, precisely as prescribed in the drill regulations?

No, sir; he faces about while marching in the way most convenient to him, and either to the right-about or left-about.

Must he always go to the end of his post before turning?

No, sir; he may turn at any part of his post, as may be best suited to the proper performance of his duties.

How may a sentinel carry his rifle?

On either shoulder, and in wet or severe weather, when not in a sentry box, he may carry it at a secure.

How do sentinels stand in sentry boxes?

At ease.

When are sentry boxes used?

Only in wet weather, or at other times when specially authorized by the commanding officer.

May sentinels ever stand at ease on their posts?

Yes, sir; in very hot weather, provided they can in this position effectively discharge their duties. However, they will never take advantage of this privelege without the express authority of the commander of the guard or the officer of the day.

When calling for any purpose, challenging, or holding communication with any person, how does a sentinel hold his weapon?

A dismounted sentinel, armed with the rifle or saber, takes the position of port arms or saber. At night a dismounted sentinel armed with pistol, takes the position of raise pistol in challenging or holding communication.

A mounted sentinel in the daytime does not ordinarily draw his weapon in calling or in holding communication, but, if drawn, he holds it at advance rifle, raise pistol, or port saber, according as he is armed with the rifle, pistol or saber.

At night, in challenging and in holding communication, he has his weapon at advance rifle, raise pistol, or port saber, according as he is armed.

May a mounted sentinel dismount while on duty as a sentinel?

No, sir; not without authority.

Should a sentinel ever quit his piece?

Only on an explicit order from the commanding officer, officer of the day, an officer or noncommissioned officer of the guard. Under no circumstances should he ever yeald it to anyone else. (Note: Unless necessity therefor exists, no person should require a sentinel to quit his piece, even to inspect it).

What should a sentinel do with suspicious persons seen prowling about his post, with parties to a disorder occurring on or near his post and with unauthorized persons who attempt to enter camp at night?

He will arrest them and turn them over to the corporal of the guard.

What should a sentinel do in case he should notice anything unusual
or suspicious?

He should at once call for the corporal of the guard and report the facts to him.

If, by reason of sickness or other cause, it becomes necessary for a sentinel to call for relief, how would he do so?

"Corporal of the guard, No.---; Relief," giving the number of his post.

How does a sentinel call for the corporal of the guard for any other purpose than relief?

"Corporal of the guard, No.——", adding the number of his post In no case will the sentinel call, "Never mind the corporal"; nor will the corporal heed such a call, if given.

If a sentinel is to be relieved, what does he do on the approach of the relief?

When the relief is thirty paces from him, he halts and faces toward the relief with arms at right shoulder. He comes to port arms with the new sentinel. He then gives in a low voice, in detail, his instructions to the new sentinel. At the command "Post", both sentinels resume the right shoulder, face toward the new corporal and step back so as to allow the relief to pass in front of them. The new corporal then commands, 1. Forward, 2, March; the old sentinel takes his place in rear of the relief as it passes him, his piece in the same position as those of the relief. The new sentinel stands fast at right shoulder until the relief has passed six paces beyond him, when he begins to walk his post.

ORDERS FOR SENTINELS EXCEPT THOSE AT THE POST OF THE GUARD

What should a sentinel, except the one at the post of the guard, do in case of fire?

He should call, "Fire, No.——", adding the number of his post; if possible, he should extinguish the fire by his own efforts. If the danger be great, he will discharge his piece before calling.

What should be done in the case of a fire in a stable?

First the proper alarm given; then the door toward the wind closed, immediately after which the sentinel should begin to take the horses out commencing with those nearest the fire. If the fire is not burning fast, the horses are turned into one of the corrals, not near the fire, or they are tied to the picket line; for, if merely turned loose they are liable to run back into the fire. If a horse refuses to lead out or away from the fire, his head should be covered with a sack, coat or something else and he should then be led out. If the fire is making such headway that there is not time to take the horses out, the sentinel should then merely loosen them all and trust to their getting out.

What should a sentinel, except the one at the post of the guard, do in case of disorder?

Call, "The guard, No.——", adding the number of his post. If the disorder be great, he will fire his piece before calling.

NIGHT ORDERS

Between retreat (or the hour designated by the commanding officer) and broad daylight (or the hour designated by the commanding officer), what should a sentinel do, if he should see any person or party on or near his post?

He should advance rapidly along his post toward such person or party and when within about thirty paces, challenge sharply, "Halt, who is there?" The sentinel will take care to place himself in the best position to receive or, if necessary, arrest the person or party.

How is a mounted party challenged?

"Halt, Dismount. Who is there"?

To whom may a sentinel make known the countersign?

Only the sentinel who relieves him, or to a person from whom he properly receives orders—that is to say the commanding officer, the officer of the day, or an officer or noncommissioned officer of the guard.

What is the penalty for making known the countersign to a person who is not entitled to receive it?

Death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Are privates of the guard allowed to use the countersign when not posted as sentinels?

No, sir; this is strictly forbidden. They are authorized to use the

countersign only in the performance of their duties while posted as sentinels.

How near should a sentinel permit a person to approach before recognizing such person or receiving the countersign?

He should not permit any one to approach so close as to prevent the proper use of his own weapon before recognizing the person or receiving the countersign.

The usual distance is about ten feet. It should never be less, and in the case of mounted parties it should be more.

When two or more persons approach in one party, how are they challenged and advanced? Illustrate with "Friends".

Sentinel: "Halt, Who is there"?

Answer by one of party: "Friends".

Sentinel: "Advance one to be recognized".

Sentinel (after recognizing party): "Advance friends".

If one or more of the party are entitled to the salute, the sentinel will then salute.

What must a sentinel always do before passing a person?

He must satisfy himself beyond a reasonable doubt that the person is what he represents himself to be and that he has a right to pass.

If the sentinel be not satisfied, what should he do?

He should cause the person to stand, and the sentinel should call the corporal of the guard.

If the commanding officer, the officer of the day, or some other person who is supposed to have the countersign, can not give it or gives an incorrect one, what should the sentinel do?

He should hold the person and call the corporal of the guard.

If two or more parties approach a sentinel's post from different directions at the same time, what does the sentinel do?

They are challenged in turn and then advanced according to rank, the senior first. For example, if the answer to the first challenge were "Friend", to the second "Officer of the Day" and the third "Commanding Officer", the sentinel would advance them in this order: Commanding Officer, Officer of the Day and friend.

A "Friend with the countersign" would be advanced before "Friend".

If after having advanced one party, any of the others should attempt to move away, what should the sentinel do?

Halt them, and call the corporal of the guard.

Would the sentinel advance the Officer of the Day while the Commanding Officer was in communication with him, the sentinel?

No, sir; not unless told to do so by the Commanding Officer. If not told to do so, he would wait until the Commanding Officer left.

If a sentinel be in communication with a party already advanced and another party should approach, what should the sentinel do?

He will at once challenge the approaching party and if the party challenged be senior to the party already on his post, the sentinel will advance such party at once. Otherwise, the sentinel will not advance the party unless told to do so by the senior, or until the senior leaves.

Should a sentinel who has advanced a junior and a senior, speak to the junior while the senior is still on his post?

He should first get the permission of the senior before addressing the junior.

What order of rank should be observed in advancing different persons?

- 1. Commanding Officer;
- 2. Officer of the Day;
- 3. Officer of the Guard;
- 4. Officers:
- 5. Patrols;
- 6. Reliefs;
- 7. Noncommissioned officers of the guard in order of rank;
- Friends.

What persons are advanced with the countersign?

All persons who announce themselves as having the countersign, such as "Officer with the countersign", "Friend with the countersign", etc., and all persons whose answer to the challenge indicate that they are entitled to the use of the countersign. For example, the Commanding Officer, the Offificer of the Day, the Officer of the Guard, Patrols, Reliefs, and Noncommissioned Officers of the Guard.

What is a countersign?

It is a word given daily from the principal headquarters of a command to aid guards and sentinels in identifying persons who may be authorized to pass at night.

The countersign is usually the name of a battle.

What is a parole?

It is a word used as a check on the countersign in order to obtain more accurate identification. It is imparted only to those who are entitled to inspect guards and to commanders of guards.

The parole is usually the name of a general or some other distinguished person.

If no countersign be used, how does a sentinel advance the Commanding Officer, the Officer of the Day and others who are entitled to the use of the countersign?

They are advanced in accordance with the rules just given, except that instead of saying, "Advance (so and so) with the countersign," the sentinel will say, "Advance (so and so) to be recognized". Upon recognition the sentinel will say, "Advance (so and so)".

About what two things should a sentinel always be most careful?

Never to allow himself to be surprised, nor to permit two or more parties to advance upon him at the same time.

What is meant by "Calling the hours"?

A Between the time when challenging begins and reveille, when not in the presence of the enemy, sentinels may be required to call the hours. They call successively in the numerical order of their posts, beginning at the guardhouse, each one giving the number of his post, repeating the hour and then adding "All's well". Thus: "No. 2, Half past ten o'clock. All's well". The call should be made in a clear and distinct manner, without unduly prolonging the words.

In case any sentinel fails to call off, what should the one next preceding him do?

He should repeat the call, and if it is not taken up within a reasonable time, he should call the corporal of the guard and report the facts.

What punishment will be given a sentinel who is found sleeping upon his post?

This is a most serious offence and is punishable with death or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

What punishment will be given a member of the guard who quits his guard?

Such punishment as a court-martial may direct.

ORDERS FOR SENTINELS AT THE POST OF THE GUARD.

Between what hours does the sentinel at the post of the guard turn out the guard at the approach of persons entitled to the compliment?

Between reveille and retreat. The guard is never turned out as a compliment after retreat.

What is meant by "Between reveille and retreat"?



CHALLENGE TABLE.

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Remarks	(So and so), (re- insumer to the chal- SE RECOGNIZED. and so) (repeating o the challenge).	ONE TO BE (Note: The uniform of an officer would ordinarily identify him as and so) (repeat: the garrison.)	ADVANCE (So and so) (re-If the wrong countersign is given, peating, the answer to the chal- SIGN. And after the countersign his give it and if he is not recognized for the given given. ADVANCE (So and so) (re- ADVANCE (So and so) (re- lenge).	ADVANCE ONE WITH THE If the person is entitled to the salute, present arms immediately (And after the countersign has after advancing him. If the person has a drawn saber, reporter, or other weapon, order him to return it before finally lenge). In case of attack or hostile demonstration, discharge your piece and call "The Guard, No. —,
SENTINEL'S ORDER	ADVANCE peating the a lenge) TO I (and after VANCE (So the answer t	7	₆ .	
Answer	1. Friend, officer, member of the 1. garrison, member of the guard, or any other answer indicating only one person, who is not supposed to have the countersign.	2. Friends, officers, members of 2. the garrison, members of the guard. or any other answer in- dicating more than one person, who are not supposed to have it the countersign.	3. Commanding officer, Officer of 3. the Day, Officer of the Guard, Commander of the Guard, Sergeant of the Guard, Corporal of the Gaard, friend with the countersign, or any other answer indicating only one person who is supposed to have the countersign.	4
CHALLENGE	HALT	WHO IS	THERE? (If party challenged be mounted,)	HALT! DISMOUNT; WHO IS THERE?

It is the interval between the firing of the morning and evening gun; or if no gun is fired, it is the interval between the sounding of the first note of the reveille, or the first march if marches be played, and the last note of retreat.

Α What persons are entitled to have the guard turned out for them? The President: sovereign or chief magistrate of a foreign country. and members of a royal family; Vice President; President of the Senate: American and foreign ambassadors; members of the Cabinet; Chief Justice; Speaker of the House of Representatives; Committees of Congress officially visiting a military post; governors within their respective States or Territories; governors general; Assistant Secretary of War officially visiting a military post; all general officers of the Army; general officers of a foreign service visiting a post; naval, marine, volunteer, and militia officers in the service of the United States and holding the relative rank of general officer; American and foreign envoys chargés d'affaires; consuls-general accredited to the United States; comamnding officer of the post or camp; officer of the day; ministers resident accredited to the United States.

Illustrate by a few examples the manner of turning out the guard.

Turn out the guard, officer of the day; commanding officer; general officer; Secretary of War; Governor of State.

Should the person named by the sentinel not desire the guard formed, what happens?

The person salutes, whereupon the sentinel calls, "Never mind the Guard".

Suppose the guard is already turned out and formed, what should No. I do upon the approach of a person entitled to have the guard turned out?

If the party approaching were senior to the one for whom the guard had been turned out. No. 1 would call, "Turn out the guard." If the person approaching were his junior, No. 1 would not turn out the guard.

Suppose the person approaching were the senior, but should not desire the guard turned out for him, what would No. 1 do?

He would call "Never mind the guard," just the same as if the guard had not already been turned out.

If two or more persons entitled to have the guard turned out should approach at the same time, what would No. 1 do?

He would call for the senior only. If the senior did not desire the guard formed, No. 1 would then call, **Never mind the guard**".

Would No. I then turn out the guard for the next in rank?

No, sir; he would not; for the guard is never turned out for an officer while a senior entitled to the compliment is at or near the post of the guard.

Will the guard be turned out more than once for the same officer? Yes, sir; as often as he passes, but should the officer remain in the vicinity of the guardhouse, after the guard has been turned out, recognition of his presence will be taken by merely bringing the guard to attention.

Is the guard turned out on the approach of an armed party?

Yes, sir; and whether the party is commanded by an officer, noncommissioned officer or private, No. 1 calls, "Turn out the guard, armed party". If the party is commanded by an officer, the guard presents arms.

Is the guard turned out for armed troops at drill and reliefs or detachments of the guard?

No, sir; it is not.

When does No. 1 never repeat, "Never mind the guard".

Upon the approach of an armed party.

Will the guard be turned out on the approach of the new guard? Yes, sir; No. 1 calls, "Turn out the guard, armed party".

Will the guard be turned out when the national or regimental colors or standards are carried past by a color guard or an armed party?

Yes, sir; if they are not cased. No. 1 will call, "Turn out the guard, national (or regimental) color", and the guard will turn out and present arms.

In case the national and regimental colors are carried past together. what will No. 1 call?

He will call, "Turn out the guard, national colors".

Would the guard be turned out if the colors were cased?

No, sir; it would not.

Is the guard turned out if the party carrying the colors is at drill? Yes, sir; but if the drill is conducted in the vicinity of the post of

the guard, the guard will be turned out when the colors first pass and not thereafter.

Is the guard turned out when the remains of an officer or a soldier are carried past?

Yes, sir; No. 1 calls, "Turn out the guard, deceased officer (or soldier"). The guard turns out and presents arms.

NIGHT ORDERS

(For sentinels at post of guard)

After receiving an answer to his challenge, what should No. 1 call?

He calls, "Corporal of the guard, (so and so)", repeating the answer to his challenge.

Does he in such cases repeat the number of his post?

No, sir; he does not.

How long does he remain in the position assumed in challenging?

He remains at port arms until the corporal has recognized the person or party challenged.

What does No. 1 then do?

He resumes walking his post.

If the person or party advanced be entitled to a salute, what does No. 1 do?

He salutes, and as soon as the salute is acknowledged, resumes walking his post.

Explain what No. 1 does in regard to calling the hours of the night. At the direction of a noncommissioned officer of the guard he calls, "No. 1 (such) o'clock". After the call has passed around the chain of sentinels he will call, "All's well".

In the event of such a disposition of posts that the call of the sentinels whose post is last in numerical order cannot be heard by No. 1, what is done?

The call "All's well" may be returned along the line to the sentinel whose voice can be heard at the post of the guard.

COMPLIMENTS FROM SENTINELS.

How do dismounted sentinels salute?

A dismounted sentinel armed with the rifle or saber, salutes by presenting arms; if otherwise armed, he salutes with the right hand.

How do mounted sentinels salute?

If armed with the saber, and the saber be drawn, they salute by presenting saber; otherwise they salute with the right hand.

Explain in detail how a dismounted sentinel salutes.

As the person or party entitled to salute arrives within about thirty paces, the sentinel halts and faces outward, his piece at right shoulder or his saber at a carry.

If the officer approaches along the post, the salute will be given when the officer arrives at the distance of about six paces.

If the officer passes in front of the sentinel, but not along the post. he is saluted just before he passes the sentinel's front.

If he crosses the post, he is saluted just before he crosses.

How long does the sentinel remain at the present?

Until his salute is returned, or until the person saluted has passed.

When does the sentinel resume walking his post?

When the person saluted has passed about six paces beyond him.

Does a sentinel salute an officer who crosses his post, but who does not pass within thirty paces of the sentinel?

Yes, sir; he does. (Decision A. G. O., July 21, 1906).

If an officer passes in rear of a sentinel's post, is he saluted?

No, sir; he is not, but the sentinel stands facing outward, at the right shoulder, until the officer has passed about six paces.

What does a sentinel in a sentry box, armed with the rifle, do on the approach of a person or party entitled to salute?

He stands at attention at an order and salutes by presenting arms in accordance with the foregoing rules.

What does a sentinel do if armed with the saber?

He stands at the carry and salutes as before stated.

How does a mounted sentinel on a regular post salute?

He faces outward and salutes in accordance with the foregoing rules. How does a mounted sentinel doing patrol duty salute?

He salutes as before stated, but does not halt unless spoken to.

Who are entitled to salutes from sentinels?

The President; sovereign or chief magistrate of a foreign country and members of a royal family; Vice President; President of the Senate; American and foreign ambassadors; members of the Cabinet; Chief Justice; Speaker of the House of Representatives; committees of Congress officially visiting a military post; governors within their respective States or Territories; governors general; Assistant Secretary of War officially visiting a military post; American and foreign envoys or

ministers; ministers resident accredited to the United States; Charges d'affaires; consuls general accredited to the United States; commanding officer of the post or camp; officer of the day, and officers of the Regular Army.

Do sentinels salute the national or regimental colors or standards?

Yes, sir; if they are not cased.

Does this apply when the party carrying the colors is at drill?

Yes, sir; but if the drill is conducted in the vicinity of the guard house, the sentinel will salute the colors when they first pass, and not thereafter.

Do sentinels salute armed parties?

Yes, sir; provided they are commanded by officers.

Do sentinels salute the remains of deceased officers or soldiers that are carried past their posts?

Yes, sir; they do.

Do sentinels salute officers of the Navy and Marine Corps? Yes, sir.

Do sentinels salute the military and naval officers of foreign powers? Yes, sir; they do just the same as if they were their own officers.

Do sentinels salute officers of the Militia?

Yes, sir; when the Militia officers are in uniform. (Cir. 92, '09).

What should a sentinel always do when an officer who has been holding communication with him leaves?

He should always salute the officer.

During the hours when challenging is prescribed, when is an officer saluted?

As soon as he has been duly recognized and advanced.

Does a mounted sentinel armed with the rifle or pistol, or a dismounted sentinel armed with the pistol, salute after challenging?

· No, sir; he does not. He stands at the advance or raised pistol until the officer passes.

What does a sentinel do in case of the approach of an armed party of the guard?

He halts when it is about thirty paces from him, facing towards the party, with his piece at the right shoulder. If not himself relieved, he will, as the party passes, place himself so that it will pass in front of him.

When does he resume walking his post?

When the party has passed six paces beyond him.

What is the saluting distance?

It is the limit in which individuals and insigma of rank can be readily recognized; it is assumed to be about thirty paces.

Is an officer entitled to the salute if not in uniform?

Yes, sir; an officer is entitled to salute, day or night, whether in uniform or not.

If an officer, or group of officers remain on or near a sentine's post, what should the sentinel do?

He salutes but once; after that he walks his post.

Should a sentinel, in communication with an officer, ever interrupt the communication in order to salute a junior?

No, sir; he should not, unless directed by the senior to do so.

When the "Star Spangled Banner" is played on a FORMAL occasion OTHER THAN retrat, what should sentinels on posts close to where the ceremony takes place, do?

They should face outward, at right shoulder, and stand at attention throughout the playing of the national air, provided their duties do not prevent their so doing. (Cir. 87, '00).

When the flag is lowered at retreat, and aboard transport when the flag is hoisted at guard mounting, what should sentinels on post in the vicinity of the place where the ceremony takes place do when the band plays "The Star Spangled Banner" or the field music sounds "To the Color"?

If their duties are not such as to prevent their doing so, they stand at attention facing the flag until the last note of the music and then render the salute prescribed for the weapon with which they are armed. (Cir. 87, '09).

ORDERS FOR COLOR SENTINELS

(Sentinels posted on the color line)

How does a color sentinel call for the corporal of the guard? "Corporal of the Guard, Color Line."

Is a color sentinel on post subject to, and will he observe all the general orders prescribed for sentinels on other posts?

Yes, sir; he is subject to them and will observe them.

What are the special orders for a color sentinel?

He will not permit the colors to be moved, except in the presence of an armed escort. Unless otherwise ordered by the commanding officer he will allow no one to touch the colors but the color bearer, or an officer or noncommissioned officer of the guard.

He will not permit any soldier to take arms from the stacks; or to touch them, except by order of an officer, or a noncommissioned officer of the guard.

If any person passing the color or crossing the color line fails to salute the color, the sentinel will come to port arms and call to him, "SALUTE THE COLOR"; if the caution be not heeded, the sentinel will call the corporal of the guard and report the facts.

SUPERNUMERARIES

What are the instructions regarding supernumeraries?

They are not allowed to leave camp or garrison; they will hold themselves constantly in readiness for detail as members of the guard. They will not, however, be excused from ordinary camp or garrison duties. but will not be detailed for anything that may interfere with their duties as supernumeraries.

SPECIAL ORDERS FOR SENTINELS IN CHARGE OF PRISONERS.

What sentinel has general charge of prisoners?

No. I, and he will allow none to escape or to cross his post leaving the guard house, except under proper guard and passed by a noncommissioned officer of the guard.

What are No. 1's orders regarding persons communicating with prisoners in the guard house?

He will allow no one to communicate with them in any way without permission from proper authority.

What should he do in case of any suspicious noise made by prisoners? He should at once report the fact to the corporal of the guard.

Must he be prepared to tell, whenever asked, how many prisoners are in the guard house, and how many are at work, or elsewhere?

Yes, sir.

What does No. 1 do when prisoners pass his post returning from work?

He will halt them and call the corporal of the guard, notifying him of the number of prisoners so returning. Thus: "Corporal of the guard, (so many) prisoners".

Should he ever allow any prisoners to pass into the guard house

until the corporal of the guard has answered his call and ordered him to do so?

No, sir; he should not

Should a sentinel in charge of prisoners at work, allow them to converse with each other, or with any one else?

No, sir; he should not, unless they have permission from proper authority.

Should the sentinel himself speak to the prisoners in his charge? No, sir; he should not, except in the execution of his duty.

What is a sentinel charged with regarding the deportment of prisoners?

He will see that they do not struggle, but that they walk in a military manner, and are orderly in their deportment. He will also see that they keep constantly at work.

How should a sentinel always stand with respect to his prisoners?

He must always keep them in front of him, and never allow them to walk at his side or in his rear.

Should he at any time lose sight of them?

No, sir; never.

What does a sentinel in charge of prisoners do, when an officer approaches, or when the sentinel approaches an officer?

When within six paces of the officer, he will salute with the rifle, taking care to keep his prisoners constantly in front of him.

(Note: At some posts sentinels in charge of prisoners are exempted from saluting officers, unless addressing or addressed by an officer).

Is a sentinel in charge of prisoners at work, responsible that they do not escape?

Yes, sir; he is, and if he allows them to escape he will be punished as a court martial may direct.

If a prisoner attempts to escape, what should the seentinel do? He should call, "Halt".

What should be done if the prisoner should fail to halt?

The sentinel will repeat, "Halt".

Suppose the prisoner should still fail to halt, what should the sentinel do?

If there is no other possible means of preventing his escape, the sentry will fire upon him.

Should the sentinel fire to hit?

Yes, sir; if the prisoner does not pay any attention to the command

to halt, the sentinel must fire to maim, or even kill, and a failure to fire with this intent is a serious military offence, to be punished as a court martial may direct.

(Note: No more force than is necessary should ever be used. If, for instance, the use of the rifle as a club would prevent a prisoner from escaping, then he should not be fired upon).

What should a sentinel in charge of prisoners do on approaching the post of the guard?

He will halt them and call, "No. 1 (so many) prisoners".

Should he allow prisoners to cross No. 1 post until so directed by the corporal of the guard?

No, sir; he should not.

Are sentinels that are placed over prisoners at work responsible that the prisoners in their charge shall perform the work properly and satisfactorily?

Yes, sir; they are held strictly responsible.

A ORDERLY FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER.

How does an orderly report to the Commanding Officer?

When directed by the commander of the guard to fall out and report, he gives his name, company and regiment to the sergeant of the guard, and, leaving his rifle in the arm rack in his company quarters, he proceeds at once to the commanding officer, and reports, for instance, "Sir, Private Smith, Company 'A', Reports As Orderly".

If more than one regiment (or if parts of more than one regiment) are serving at the post, the orderly would report, for instance, "Sir, Private Smith, Troop 'A', 1st Cavalry, Reports As Orderly".

If the orderly selected be a cavalryman, he will report equipped with sabre belt and sabre, unless otherwise directed by the commanding officer, first leaving his rifle in the arm rack of his troop quarters. In the field, or on the march, the equipment of the orderly will be as directed by the commanding officer.

(Note. When the new orderly reports, the commanding officer usually tells him, "Relieve the old orderly," whereupon the new orderly replies, "Yes, sir," and then salutes, faces about and leaves the office. He receives the instructions from the old orderly.

(Some commanding officers require the old orderly to report after turning over his orders to the new orderly. Thus, "Sir, Private Smith reports having been relieved by the new orderly," and the commanding officer generally says, "You're relieved," whereupon the old orderly salutes, executes about face and leaves the office).

To whose orders is the orderly subject?

Only to the orders of the commanding officer; no one else has any authority to give him orders.

What should he always be careful about when ordered to carry a message?

He must be careful to deliver it exactly as it was given him.

Where does he sleep?

In his company quarters, or in such other place as the commanding officer may direct.

When does his tour of duty end?

When he is relieved by the new orderly.

Is he a member of the guard?

Yes, sir; and his name, company and regiment are entered on the guard report and lists of the guard.

NOTES.

In practice the following common sense instructions are generally given the

commanding officers' orderly:

If he does not understand a message given him for delivery, or instructions that he may receive, he will ask the officer to repeat them, saying, for instance, "Sir, Private Smith does not understand; will the commanding officer (or the captain) please repeat?"

(See page 50 D).

He acknowledges the receipt of orders, messages and instructions by saluting, and saying, "Yes, sir."

After having delivered a message or returned from an errand, he will always report accordingly to the commanding officer. For example, "Sir, the commanding officer's message has been delivered to Captain Smith."

At every mess call, if in attendance on the commanding officer, he will report to him, "Sir, mess call has sounded." He will be allowed one Four for each meal.

To be relieved, at 9 o'clock P. M., for instance, he will report to the commanding officer, "Sir, it is 9 o'clock."

When called he will enter the commanding officer's office without knocking.

He calls the attention of his successor to all special instructions.

ORDERLIES IN GENERAL

How does a soldier report as orderly to a general officer, an inspector or anyone else?

Wearing side arms and white gloves, he proceeds at the time appointed to the place named and saluting with the right hand, reports to the person designated, "Sir, Private ——— Company ———, ——— Infantry, reports as orderly."

To whose orders is he subject while on duty as orderly?

To the orders of only the commanding officer and the officer for whom detailed.

(Note: The special instructions generally given the commanding officer's orderly also apply to all other orderlies.)

MUSICIANS OF THE GUARD.

To whose orders are the musicians of the guard subject?

They are subject to the orders of only the commanding officer, the officer of the day, officers and noncommissioned officers of the guard.

Where do they remain during their tour of duty?

Unless otherwise directed by the commanding officer, they remain at the guard house and fall in with the guard when it is formed.

They form on a line with the front rank of the guard, their left three paces from the right guide.

Where do the musicians of the guard sleep?

They sleep at the guard house, unless otherwise directed by commanding officer.

What are their duties about sounding calls?

They sound all calls prescribed by the commanding officer, and such other calls as may be ordered by proper authority, at such times and places as may be directed.

Should the guard be turned out for national or regimental colors or standards, what do the musicians do?

When the guard presents arms, the field music sounds, "To the Color," or, "To the Standard."

When the guard is turned out as a compliment to a person entitled to the march, flourishes or ruffles, what does the field music do?

When the guard presents arms, the field music sounds off as follows:

For the President—the President's March; For a General—the General's March;

For a Lieutenant General—three flourishes:

For a Major General—two flourishes;

For a Brigadier General—one flourish.

To the sovereign or chief magistrate of a foreign state or member of a royal family—the same honors as are paid to the President.

To the Vice President, the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, American or foreign ambassadors, and governors within their respective States or Territories—the same honors as to the General.

To the Assistant Secretary of War and to American or foreign envoys or ministers—the same honors as to the Lieutenant General.

To officers of the Navy—the honors due to their assimilated or relative rank; to officers of marines and volunteers and militia, when in the service of the United States, the honors due to like grades in the regular service; to officers of a foreign service, the honors due to their rank.

(Note. The musicians of the guard are sometimes used as orderlies for the Adjutant's Office, from which place they sound all calls. When this practice obtains the musician of the new guard is sometimes required to proceed to the Adjutant's Office after the new guard has reached the guard house, and to report to the Adjutant.

USUAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR SENTINELS ON OUTPOST DUTY

- a. Where the enemy is or is supposed to be and the direction from which he may be expected to come; the names of villages, streams and prominent features in sight and where the roads lead.
- b. The number (if any) of his post, and the number of his and the adjoining outguards; the position of the support; the line of retreat to be followed if the outguard is compelled to fall back; the position of advance detachments and whether friendly patrols are operating in front.
- c. He watches to the front and flanks without intermission, and devotes special attention to unusual or suspicious occurrences; if he sees indications of the enemy, he at once notifies the commmander of the outguard; in case of imminent danger, or when an attack is made, he gives the alarm by firing rapidly.
- d. By day, officers, noncommissioned officers and detachments recognized as parts of the outposts, and officers known to have authority to do so, are allowed to pass in and out; all others are detained and the commander of the outguard notified.
- e. At night, when persons approach his post, the sentinel comes to a ready, halts them and notifies the outguard commander; the latter challenges, learns who they are, and acts according to circumstances.
- f. Individuals who fail to halt, or otherwise disobey a sentinel, are fired upon after a second warning, or sooner if they attempt to attack or escape.
- g. Deserters are required to lay down their arms, and a patrol is sent out to bring them in. Deserters pursued by the enemy are ordered to drop their arms and an alarm is given; if they fail to obey they are fired upon.
 - h. Bearers of flags of truce and their escorts are halted and re-



GUARD DUTY.

quired to face outwards; they are then blindfolded and disposed of in accordance with instructions from the support commander.

i. At night a sentinel stands practically in the same spot, moving about for purposes of observation only; he does not sit or lie down unless authorized to do so. In the day time he makes use of natural or artificial cover and assumes such positions as give him the best field of view. He informs passing patrols of what he has seen. His weapon is habitually loaded and locked and carried at will.

(Note: Troops on outpost duty pay no compliments, and soldiers salute only when they address, or are addressed by a superior).

A Detached Posts—Detached posts are practically the same as the supports of an outpost, but occupy positions at some distance from the general line of resistance. They may be sent out to hold points which are of importance to the outpost cavalry, such as a ford or a junction of roads; or to occupy positions especially favorable for observation, but too far to the front to be included in the line of observation; or to protect flanks of the outpost position. Such posts are generally established by the outpost commander, but a support commander might find it necessary to establish a post practically detached from the rest of his command.

Special orders are given the commander of a detached post by the officer sending him out.



CHAPTER II.

MILITARY COURTESY



Its Importance. Some soldiers do not see the necessity for saluting, standing at attention, and other forms of courtesy, because they do not under stand their significance,—their object. It is a well-known fact that military courtesy is a very important part of the education of the soldier, and there are good reasons for it.

General Orders No. 183, Division of the Philippines, 1901, says: "In all armies

the manner in which military courtesies are observed and rendered by officers and soldiers, is the index to the manner in which other duties are performed."

The Army Regulations tells us, "Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline; respect to superiors will not be confined to obedience on duty, but will be extended on all occasions."

THE NATURE OF SALUTES AND THEIR ORIGIN.

(a) The Civilian Salute.

When a gentleman raises his hat to a lady he is but continuing a custom that had its beginning in the days of knighthood, when every knight wore his helmet as a protection against foes. However, when coming among friends, especially ladies, the knight would remove his helmet as a mark of confidence and trust in his friends. In those days failure to remove the helmet in the presence of ladies signi-



fied distrust and want of confidence—today it signifies impoliteness and a want of good breeding.

(b) The Military Salute.

From time immemorial subordinates have always uncovered before superiors, and equals have always acknowledged each other's presence by some courtesy—this seems to be one of the natural, nobler instincts of man. It was not so many years ago when a sentinel saluted not only with his gun but by taking off his hat also. However, when complicated headgear like the bearskin and the helmet came into use, they could not be readily removed and the act of removing the hat was finally conventionalized into the present salute—into the movement of the hand to the visor as if the

hat were going to be removed.

Every once in a while a man is found who has the mistaken idea that he smothers the American spirit of freedom, that he sacrifices his independence, by saluting his officers. Of course, no one but an anarchist or a man with a small, shrivelled-up mind can have such ideas.

Manly deference to superiors, which in the Army is merely recognition of constituted authority, does not imply admission of inferiority any more than respect for law implies cowardice.

The recruit should at once rid himself of the idea that saluting and other forms of military courtesy are un-American. The salute is the soldier's claim from the very highest in the land to instant recognition as a soldier. The raw recruit by his simple act of saluting, commands like honor from the ranking general of the Army—aye, from even the President of the United States.

While the personal element naturally enter. into the salute to a certain extent, when a soldier salutes an officer he is really saluting the office rather than the officer personally—the salute is rendered as a mark of respect to the rank, the position that the officer holds, to the authority with which he is vested. A man with the true soldierly instinct never misses an opportunity to salute his officers.

As a matter of fact, military courtesy is just simply an application of common, every-day courtesy and common sense. In common, every-day courtesy no man with the instincts of a gentleman ever thinks about taking advantage of this thing and that thing in order to avoid paying to his fellow-man the ordinary, conventional courtesies of life, and if there is ever any doubt about the matter, he takes no chances but extends the courtesy. And this is just exactly what the man who has the instincts of a real soldier does in the case of military courtesy. The thought of "Should I salute or should I

not salute" never enters the mind of a soldier just because he happens to be in a wagon, in a post office, etc.

In all armies of the world, all officers and soldiers are required to salute each other whenever they meet or pass, the subordinate saluting first. The salute on the part of the subordinate is not intended in any way as an act of degradation or a mark of inferiority, but is simply a military courtesy that is as binding on the officer as it is on the private, and just as the enlisted man is required to salute the officer first, so is the officer required to salute his superiors first. It is a bond uniting all in a common profession, marking the fact that above them there is an authority that both recognize and obey-the Country! Indeed, by custom and regulations, it is as obligatory for the ranking general of the Army to return the salute of the recruit, as it is for the latter to give it.

Needed: A Week of extra fatigue. Is a form of greeting that belongs exclusively to the military arm of the Government—to the soldier, the sailor, the marine—it is the mark and prerogative of the military man and he should be proud of having the privilege of using that form of salutation—a form of salutation that marks him as a member of the Profession of Arms—the profession of Napoleon, Wellington, Grant, Lee, Sherman, Jackson and scores of others of the greatest and most famous men the world has ever known. The military salute is ours, it is ours only. Moreover, it belongs only to the soldier who is in good standing, the prisoner under guard, for instance, not being allowed to salute. Ours is a grand fraternity of men-at-arms, banded together

for national defense, for the maintenance of law and order—we are bound together by the love and respect we bear the flag—we are pledged to loyalty, to one God, one country—our lives are dedicated to the defense of our country's flag—the officer and the private belong to a brotherhood whose regalia is the uniform of the American soldier, and they are known to one another and to all men, by an honored sign and symbol of knighthood that has come down to us from the ages—THE MILITARY SALUTE!

WHOM TO SALUTE

Do Regulars salute officers of the Navy and Marine Corps?

Yes, at all times and in all situations they salute them the same as they salute all officers in their own regiment and all other regiments of the Regular Army. (A. R. 396).

Are officers of the Organized Militia saluted? If in uniform they are saluted the same as Regular officers. (A. R. 396).

Are retired Army officers saluted?
Yes, they are saluted like all other officers.

Are military and naval foreign officers saluted?

The Manual of Guard Duty requires sentinels to salute them but there are no instructions about other enlisted men saluting them. However, as an act of courtesy they should be saluted the same as our own officers.

RESPECT TO BE PAID TO THE NATIONAL AIR AND SALUTING THE FLAG

What should be done when the Star Spangled Banner is played by the band on a formal occasion (except retreat)?

Every man should stand at attention, such position being retained until the last note of the music. No salute is rendered.

Should the same respect be observed toward the national air of any other country, when it is played as a compliment to official representatives of such country?

Yes, but only when it is played as a compliment to the official representatives of the country.

When the flag is lowered at retreat and the band plays "The Star Spangled Banner," or the field music sounds "To the Color," what should be done?

All soldiers out of ranks face toward the flag, stand at attention and render the prescribed salute at the last note of the music.

NOTES

- I In practice "all soldiers out of ranks" means all soldiers in the vicinity of where the ceremony is taking place—it does not mean, for instance, soldiers in another part of the post, who can hear the music but can not see the flag.
- 2 By "the prescribed salute" is meant, if unarmed, the "right hand salute;" if armed with the rifle, the "rifle salute;" if armed with a drawn saber, the "present salute;" if wearing a sheathed saber or other side arms, the "right hand salute."
- 3 Some officers when in civilian clothes follow the sensible and patriotic custom of standing and uncovering whenever the band plays "The Star Spangled Banner."

SALUTES TO COLORS AND STANDARDS

What should be done when passing the national or regimental color or standard uncased?

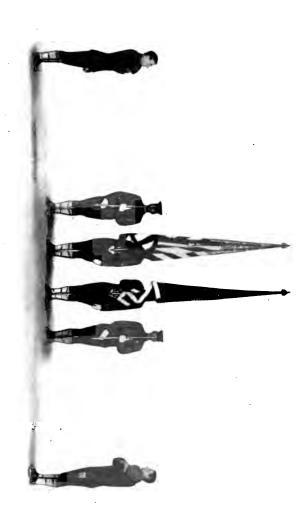
The prescribed salute should be rendered. With no arms in hand, the salute is made by uncovering and holding the headdress, top outward, in the right hand, opposite the left shoulder, right forearm against the breast. If armed with the rifle or drawn saber, the hat is not removed, but the prescribed rifle or saber salute is rendered.

Cased colors and standards, that is to say, those that are in their waterproof cases, are not saluted. Nor are the flags on flag staffs and other permanent poles saluted.

(Note: By "Colors" and "Standards" is meant the national flags and the regimental flags that are carried by regiments and also by engineer battalions. They may be of either silk or bunting. In the Army Regulations the word "color" is used in referring to regiments of Infantry, battalions of Engineers and Philippine Scouts, and the Coast Artillery, while "Standard" is used in reference to regiments of Cavalry and Field Artillery.

By "Flag" is meant the national emblem that waves from flag-staffs and other stationary poles. They are always of bunting. They are not saluted).





bends the knee to his altar, so should the soldier always uncover to his flag, the symbol of his political faith. good catholic always uncovers when he passes the cross or his church, and

WHEN AND HOW TO SALUTE

What is "saluting distance"?

It is the limit within which individuals and insignia of rank can be readily recognized; it is assumed to be about thirty paces. No salutes, except as otherwise prescribed, are made at a greater distance than thirty paces.

Are salutes ever rendered when marching in double time or at the trot or gallop?

No, sir; a soldier must first come to quick time or walk before saluting.

Should a soldier salute an officer who is passing in double time or at a trot or gallop?

Yes, sir; he should.

How does an enlisted man salute an officer?

If the enlisted man is without arms, he salutes with the hand farthest from the officer. If mounted, he salutes with the right hand. However, when immediately facing an officer it is customary to salute with the right hand.

If the officer and soldier are approaching each other on the same walk, for instance, the hand is brought up to the headdress when six paces from the officer. If they are on opposite sides of the street, the hand is brought up when about ten paces in advance of the officer. If the officer and soldier are not going in opposite directions and the officer does not approach within six paces, the salute is rendered when the officer reaches the nearest point to the soldier. If a soldier passes an officer from the rear, the hand is raised as he reaches the officer; if an officer passes a soldier from the rear, the soldier salutes just as the officer is about to pass him.

The salute with the hand is rendered as follows: Raise the hand smartly until the tip of the fore-finger touches the lower part of the headdress (if uncovered, the forehead) above the eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to the right (or left), forearm inclined at about 45 degrees, hand and wrist straight; looking toward the person

saluted. This position is maintained until the salute has been acknowledged or the officer has passed, when the hand is brought down with snap.

What are the mistakes usually made by soldiers in saluting?

I They do not begin the salute soon enough; often they do not raise the hand to the headdress until they are only a pace or two from



Notice how the head is turned toward the officer saiuted.

the officer—the salute should always begin when at least six paces from the officer.

- 2 They do not turn the head and eyes toward the officer who is saluted—the head and eyes should always be turned toward the officer saluted and kept turned as long as the hand is raised.
- 3 The hand is not kept to the headdress until the salute is acknowledged by the officer—the hand should always be kept raised until the salute has been acknowledged, or it is evident the officer has not seen the saluter.



ing something that's

a Summary Court.

4 When standing the heels are not brought together before saluting-the heels should always be brought together.

5 The salute is often rendered in an indifferent. lax manner—the salute should always be rendered with life, snap and vim; the soldier should always render a salute as if he MEANT IT.

Is it unmilitary to salute with the other hand in the bocket, or a cigar, cigarette or bibe in the mouth?

Yes; it is most unmilitary and a soldier who so salutes is sure to be reprimanded or punished.

Should officers be saluted when in civilian clothing? Yes; they are saluted whether in uniform or not. Do enlisted men in civilian clothing salute?

Yes; and they salute whether the officer is in uniform or not.

If an officer is accompanied by a lady that the soldier knows, should the soldier remove

his cap or render the military salute?

He should render the military "making a noise" like salute. A soldier never tips his hat to an officer, it matters not by whom the soldier or officer may be accompanied.

How does the enlisted man, armed with the saber or rifle, out of ranks, salute?

He salutes with the saber, if drawn; otherwise with the hand. If on foot, and armed with the rifle, he renders the prescribed rifle salute. What has been said about distances, raising the hand, looking toward the person saluted, etc., in the case of the hand salute, also applies when the salute is rendered with saber or rifle.

When does a soldier salute with the "present arms?"

Only when on post as a sentinel. At all other times when armed with the rifle, he gives the prescribed rifle salute.

Do prisoners under charge of sentinels salute officers?

No, sir; they do not. They merely stand at attention. It is customary for paroled prisoners and others who are not under the immediate



charge of sentinels, to fold their arms when passing or addressing officers.

What should a mounted soldier do before addressing an officer who is not mounted?

He should always dismount.

If accompanying an officer, where should a soldier walk?

About two paces to the officer's left and rear. If riding this distance is about doubled.

How do noncommissioned officers or privates in command of detachments, salute officers?

In the case of the commanding officer or an officer superior to him, the detachment, if marching and if not at attention, is called to attention as the officer approaches, and the command "I. EYES" is given in time to add "2. RIGHT (or LEFT)" when about six paces from the officer, at which time the noncommissioned officer or private in command of the detachment salutes—if unarmed, with the hand; if armed with the rifle or saber, the prescribed rifle or saber salute is rendered. The command "FRONT" is given when the officer has passed.

If the detachment is in column at a halt, the salute is rendered as described, except that "EYES RIGHT (or LEFT)" is omitted. Only the commander salutes.

If the detachment is halted in line, and armed, arms are presented.

Unarmed troops salute as prescribed for armed bodies, except that when halted the present is omitted.

In case of an officer who is not the commanding officer or who is not superior to him, the commander of the detachment salutes as above described, except that the present or the eyes right (left) is omitted.

(Note.—A noncommissioned officer marching a guard or a detachment of a guard will salute all officers, but will not command eyes right or left when saluting officers not entitled to compliment from the guard. Par. 78, M. G. D. See A, page 13).

What should be done when an officer passes in rear of troops?

They are brought to attention and so kept until the officer has passed, but no salute is rendered.

Do troops under arms salute other armed bodies? Yes; the same as they salute in the case of the commanding officer or an officer superior to him. The junior commander, if known, salutes first.

If an enlisted man is seated, what should he do upon the approach of an officer?



He should rise, face toward the officer, and salute. If standing, he faces the officer for the same purpose. If the officer remains in the same place or upon the same ground, such compliment need not be repeated.

If indoors, what should an enlisted man do upon the approach of an officer?

If unarmed, he uncovers and stands at attention; he does not salute unless he addresses or is addressed by the officer.

A soldier with side arms, (pistol, saber or bayonet) is considered armed.

If armed with the rifle, and either covered or uncovered, he salutes from the position of the order or the trail. If uncovered, he should, if practicable, cover before saluting.

It is customary to salute from the order, unless there is mud or filth on the floor.

Do soldiers actually at work cease work to salute an officer?

No; not unless addressed by him.

What should a soldier always do before addressing an officer?

He should always salute with the weapon he is armed with; or, if unarmed, whether covered or uncovered, with the hand. He also makes the same salute after receiving a reply, or when leaving the officer.

What should he do when addressed by an officer?

He should salute. He also salutes at the end of the conversation.

When an officer enters a room where there are soldiers, what should be done?

The word "ATTENTION" is given by someone who perceives him, when all rise and remain standing

1 The Army Regulations says: "Indoors, an unarmed enlisted man uncovers and stands at attention upon the approach of an officer; he does not salute unless he addresses or is addressed by the officer." According to custom, the term "indoors" is interpreted as meaning military offices, barracks, quarters and similar places—it does not mean such places as stores, storehouses, riding halls, stables, post exchange buildings, hotels, places of amusement, depots and exhibition halls, etc. In such places an unarmed soldier remains either covered or uncovered, according to the custom of the place, and whether or not he salutes depends upon circumstances, the occasion for saluting being determined by common sense and military spirit.

For instance, an enlisted man riding in a street car, or in the act of purchasing goods in a store, or eating in a hotel, would not salute unless addressed by the officer. However, in the case of a soldier occupying a seat in a crowded street car, if he recognized a person standing to be an officer, it would be but an act of military courtesy in him to rise, salute and offer the officer his seat.



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in the position of a soldier until the officer leaves the room. If unarmed, they uncover and no man salutes unless spoken to; if armed, they salute.

However, soldiers at meals do not rise—they merely cease eating and remain at attention. But if any man were addressed by the officer, he would rise and salute.

When an officer approaches a number of enlisted men out of doors and not in ranks, what should be done?

The word "ATTENTION" should be given by someone who perceives him, when all stand at attention and all salute. It is customary for all to salute at or about the same instant, taking the time from the soldier nearest the officer, and who salutes when the officer is six paces from him.



Who said, "Extra squad drill, eh?"

If several soldiers are walking together, what should be done upon the approach of an officer?

The word "ATTENTION" should be given by someone who perceives him, and all should salute as described in the preceding answer, without halting.

Should a soldier riding in a wagon salute?

Yes; but if seated he would salute without rising. There is no more reason why a soldier riding in a wagon or carriage should not salute than there is why a soldier on horse back should not salute.

Should a soldier who is driving a wagon or carriage salute?

Yes, if both hands are not necessarily occupied. There is no more reason why a soldier driving a wagon or a carriage should not salute than there is why he should not speak to passing friends or raise his cap to lady acquaintances. In either case it is merely a question of courtesy.

¹ In some regiments it is customary for only one (a noncommissioned officer, if there be one present) to salute for the group, but this is contrary to Regulations and should not be done.

CHAPTER III.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Obedience.

A What is Obedience? It is compliance with everything that is required by authority—it is the mainspring, the very soul and essence of all military duty. It is said a famous general once remarked every soldier should know three things—"First, obedience; second, obedience; third, obedience".

Cheerful, earnest and loyal obedience must be paid by all subordinates to the orders of their superiors.

A soldier should obey first and if aggrieved complain afterward.

All duty should be performed cheerfully and willingly. Soldiers are sometimes required to perform duties that are not pleasant—for instance, doing guard duty on a cold, rainy night, when tired and sleepy; digging ditches or cleaning up dirt and filth that have accumulated around the barracks, kitchens, quarters, etc., scrubbing floors. polishing stoves, cleaning knives, forks, pots, etc. However, by doing everything required of him in a cheerful manner, a soldier will soon earn the respect of his comrades and the commendation of his officers.

B Is it important that privates should always obey noncommissioned officers? Yes, it is most important that they should respect and obey their noncommissioned officers and recognize their authority under all circumstances. Even if the noncommissioned officer be at fault, this gives the private no aggressive rights. If, for instance, a noncommissioned officer should strike a private, justly or unjustly, this would not give the private the right to strike back. The private should at once make complaint to the captain, who will see that justice is done him. If the principle of soldiers taking such grievances into their own hands were recognized, the Army would soon become a mob.

Military Deportment and Appearance

The enlisted man is no longer a civilian but a soldier. He is, however, still a citizen of the United States and by becoming a soldier also he is in no way relieved of the responsibilities of a citizen; he has merely assumed in addition thereto the responsibilities of a soldier. For instance, if he should visit an adjoining town and become drunk and

disorderly while in uniform, not only could he be arrested and tried by the civil authorities, but he could also be tried by the summary court at his post for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Indeed, his uniform is in no way whatsoever a license for him to do anything contrary to law and be protected by the government.

Being a soldier, he must conduct himself as such at all times, that he may be looked upon not only by his superior officers as a soldier, but also by the public as a man in every way worthy of the uniform of the American soldier.

Whether on or off duty, he should always look neat and clean. ever remembering that in bearing and in conversation he should be every inch a soldier—shoes must be clean and polished at all times; no chewing, spitting, gazing about, or raising of hands in ranks—he should know his drill, his orders and his duties—he should always be ready and willing to learn all he can about his profession—he should never debase himself with drink.

It should be remembered that the soldiers of a command can make the uniform carry distinction and respect, or they can make it a thing to be derided.

The soldier should take pride in his uniform.

A soldier should be soldierly in dress, soldierly in carriage, soldierly in courtesies.

A civilian owes it to himself to be neat in dress. A soldier owes it to more than himself—he owes it to his comrades, to his company—he owes it to his country, for just so far as a soldier is slack so far does his company suffer; his shabbiness reflects first upon himself, then upon his company and finally upon the entire Army.

It is a fact known to students of human nature that just in proportion as a man is neatly and trimly dressed is he apt to conduct himself with like decency. The worst vagabonds in our communities are the tramps, with their dirty bodies and dirty clothes; the most brutal deeds in all history were those of the ragged, motley mobs of Paris in the days of the French Revolution; the first act of the mutineer has ever been to debase and deride his uniform.

It is also a well known fact that laxity in dress and negligence in military courtesy run hand in hand with laxity and negligence in almost everything else, and that is why we can always look for certain infallible symptoms in the individual dress, carriage and courtesies of soldiers. Should a soldier give care and attention to his dress?

Yes, sir; not only should a soldier be always neatly dressed, but he should also be properly dressed—that is, he should be dressed as required by Regulations. A soldier should always be neat and trim, precise in dress and carriage and punctilious in salute. Under no circumstances should the blouse or overcoat be worn unbuttoned, or the cap back or on the side of the head. His hair should be kept properly trimmed, his face clean shaved or beard trimmed and his shoes polished, his trousers pressed, the belt accurately fitted to the waist so that it does not sag, his leggins cleaned, his brass letters, numbers and crossed rifles polished, and his white gloves immaculate.

Should a man ever be allowed to leave the post on pass if not properly dressed?

No, sir; never. The Army Regulations require that chiefs of squads shall see that such members of their squads as have passes leave the post in proper dress.

Should a soldier ever stand or walk with his hands in his pockets?

No, sir; never. There is nothing more unmilitary than to see a soldier standing or walking with his hands in his pockets.

The real soldier always stands erect. He never slouches.

Is it permissible, while in uniform, to wear picture buttons, chains, watch charms, etc., exposed to view?

No, sir; it is not.

May the campaign hat or any other parts of the uniform be worn with civilian dress?

No, sir; this is prohibited by the uniform order, which especially states that when the civilian dress is worn it will not be accompanied by any mark or part of the uniform.

May a mixed uniform be worn—for example, a khaki coat and olive drab trousers?

No, sir; under no circumstances.

Personal Cleanliness.

Is personal cleanliness a matter of importance?

Yes, and the Army Regulations require soldiers to bathe frequently. in this company soldiers are required to bathe at least a week. They are also required to brush their teeth and comb their hair daily. The Army Regulations require that the hair be kept short and the beard neatly trimmed, and that all soiled clothing be kept in the barrack bag. It is also required that in garrison, and whenever practicable in the field,

soldiers wash their hands thoroughly after going to the latrines and before each meal, in order to prevent the transmission of typhoid fever and other diseases by germs taken into the mouth with food from unclean hands.

What may be done to a soldier who persists in being filthy?

He may be scrubbed by order of the Captain.

Who is immediately responsible for the cleanliness of the soldiers? According to the Army Regulations, each chief of squad is held responsible for the cleanliness of his men.

Forms of Speech.

In speaking to an officer, is it proper to say, "You, etc.," and "I, etc.?"

No, sir; in speaking to an officer the third person should be used.

as, "Does the Captain want his horse this morning?"; "Private Smith would like to speak to the Captain about his furlough," etc.

(Note. After the conversation has commenced, it is not customary for the speaker to use the third person instead of the pronouns "I" and "me." However, an officer is always addressed in the third person and never as "you.")

How should an enlisted man refer to another enlisted man when speaking to an officer?

He should use the proper title, as "Sergeant-Major Smith", "Sergeant Jones", "Corporal Richards", "Private Wilson".

How should noncommissioned officers always be addressed?

They should always be addressed as "Sergeant Smith", "Corporal Jones", etc., and not as "Smith", "Jones", etc.

When asked his name, what should a soldier answer?

He should answer, for instance, "Private Jones, Sir".

What should a soldier do when given an order or instructions by an officer?

He should salute, and say, "Yes, sir".

How should short, direct answers be made?

"No, sir", "Yes, sir", "I don't know, sir", "I will try, sir", etc., are forms that should be used in answer to direct questions.

After one has finished a thing that he has been ordered to do, what should he do?

He should always report to the officer who gave him the order. For instance "The Captain's message to Lieutenant Smith has been delivered".

When ordered to report to an officer for any purpose, should a soldier ever go away without first ascertaining if the officer is through with him?

No, sir; he should not, as it often happens that the officer is not

through with the soldier when the latter thinks he is. He may, for instance, report: "Sir, is the Captain through with me?"

When an officer calls to a soldier who is some distance away, what should the soldier do?

He should immediately salute, and say, "Yes, sir," and if necessary, approach the officer with a quickened step.

Various.

A How should a soldier enter an office in which there is an officer?

He should give two or three knocks at the door (whether it be open or closed); when told to come in, enter, taking off the hat (if unarmed), close the door and remain just inside the door until asked what is wanted; then go within a short distance of the officer, stand at attention, salute and make known your request in as few words as possible. On completion, salute, face toward the door, and go out, being careful to close the door if it was closed when you entered. If it was not closed, leave it open.

B Should complaints be made directly to the Captain?

Complaints must never be made directly to the Captain unless the soldier has the Captain's permission to do so, or the First Sergeant refuses to have the matter reported. If dissatisfied with his food, clothing, duties, or treatment, the facts should be reported to the First Sergeant, with the request, if necessary, to see the Captain.

It is also customary for soldiers who wish to speak to the Captain about anything to see the First Sergeant first, and when speaking to the Captain to inform him that he has the First Sergeant's permission to do so. Thus: "Private Smith has the First Sergeant's permission to speak to the Captain, etc".

C How is a soldier paid?

As soon as the company is formed in column of files, take off your right-hand glove, and fold it around your belt in front of the right hip. When your name is called, answer "Here", step forward and halt directly in front of the paymaster, who will be directly behind the table; salute him. When he spreads out your pay on the table in front of you, count it quickly, take it up with your ungloved hand, execute a left or right face and leave the room and building, unless you wish to deposit, in which case, you will remain in the hall outside the pay-room, until the company has been paid, when you enter the pay-room. Men wishing to deposit money with the paymaster, will always notify the first sergeant before the company is marched to the pay table.

A How is a message delivered?

When an enlisted man receives a message, verbal or written, from an officer for delivery, he will in case he does not understand his instructions, ask the officer to repeat them, saying, for instance, "Sir, Private Smith, does not understand; will the Captain please repeat?" When he has received his instructions, and understands them, he will salute, and say: "Yes, sir", execute an about face, and proceed immediately to the officer for whom the message is intended. He will halt three or four paces directly in front of the officer and if the officer be junior to the officer sending the message, he will say, "Sir, Captain Smith presents his compliments," etc., and then deliver the message, or, "The commanding officer presents his compliments to Lieutenant Smith and would like to see him at headquarters". He will salute immediately before he begins to address the officer and will hold his hand at the position of salute while he says, "Sir, Captain Smith presents his compliments", or "The commanding officer presents his compliments to Lieutenant Smith". If the officer sending the message be much junior to the one receiving it, the soldier will not present his compliments, but will say, for instance, "Sir, Lieut. Smith directed me to hand this letter to the Captain" or "Sir, Lieut. Smith directed me to say to the Captain", etc. As soon as the message has been delivered, the soldier will salute, execute an about face, and proceed at once to the officer who sent the message, and will similarly report to him, "Sir, the Lieutenant's message to Capt. Smith has been delivered", and leave.

Before leaving always ascertain whether there is an answer.

B How does a soldier appear as a witness before a general courtmartial?

The uniform is that prescribed, with side arms and gloves. Proceed to the court-room and remain outside. When you are notified that you are wanted enter the room. Then take off your cap and right hand glove, and raise your right hand above your head, palm to the front, to be sworn. After the judge-advocate reads the oath, say, "I do" or "So help me God". Then sit down in the chair indicated by the judge-advocate. Do not cross your legs, but sit upright. When asked, "Do you know the accused? If so, state who he is," answer, "I do; Corporal John Jones, Co. 'B' 1st Infantry." Be sure you thoroughly understand every question before you start to reply, answering them all promptly, in a loud, distinct, deliberate voice, and confining your answers strictly to the questions asked and telling all you know.

When the judge-advocate says "That is all," arise, salute him, execute an about face, and leave the room.

At some posts it is customary for soldiers to appear in the same manner when summoned as a witness before a summary court, while at other posts side arms and gloves are not worn.

A Care of Clothing, Arms and Other Equipment. These articles are given the soldier by the government for certain purposes, and he has, therefore, no right to be in any way careless or neglectful of them.

Clothing, Ornaments and Buttons.

Every article of clothing in the hands of an enlisted man should receive as much care as he gives to his person.

Spots should always be removed as soon as possible. Preparations for this purpose can always be obtained from any drug store at small cost.¹

Turpentine will take out paint. Grease spots can be removed by placing a piece of brown paper, newspaper, or other absorbent paper over the stain, and the pressing with a hot iron.

B Chevrons and stripes can be cleaned by moistening a clean woolen rag with gasoline and rubbing the parts and then pressing with a hot iron.

Blue clothing should be thoroughly brushed and pressed once a week—two pressing irons and boards in a company, troop or battery will provide for this.

- C All gilt ornaments and buttons should be polished once a week—one button stick and brush per squad should be provided for this purpose. "Polishine" is recommended as a suitable polish—although there are many others just as good, but none better. Olive drab clothing should also be pressed weekly. This will stimulate a desire in the men to take better care of their clothing, as a wrinkled or soiled article is thrown around carelessly—while a pressed article is laid away to prevent its wrinkling, thus lasting longer.
- D Soiled khaki clothing and leggings should be washed by the men—they can generally do it better than the laundry. Khaki and leggings require little or no pressing, if not wrung out before being placed out to dry. Khaki so washed wears about twice as long as when washed by a steam laundry.

The service hat and blue and olive drab caps require nothing but brushing. The cover for the khaki cap should be washed as often as

1 All cleaning material should be purchased by the soldier from the company, for cash or credit, at cost price. This would give many who have no credit at the exchange a chance to procure such articles as are essential to the proper care and preservation of their clothing and equipment.

necessary—not oftener, perhaps, than every two weeks and always in cold water and dried on the cap itself.

No article should be worn without first being brushed.

Shirts, underwear, socks etc., should be laid away neatly. Articles of clothing soiled from wear or from long standing in the locker should soiled from wear or from long standing in the locker should be sent to the laundry immediately.

A special suit of clothing should be set aside for inspections, parades, and other ceremonies and the uniform worn at these formations should not be worn in barracks—each man invariably has sufficient old garments for barrack use. A change of clothing after formation will be found to be a great help in preserving clothing. The special suit mentioned should be kept well brushed, pressed and neatly folded.

The following list of clothing, the cost of which aggregates \$87.97, is considered a liberal allowance and provides a very complete equipment for the first year of enlisted service; to this allowance \$25 should be added for the second year and \$20 for the third. A soldier should, therefore, at the end of his first enlistment find himself with approximately \$40 to his credit from his clothing allowance. (These figures are based on the present, July, 1909, clothing allowances).

List

1 Blanket, heavy weight; 2 Letters, U. S. gilt, collar; 3 Breeches, khaki; 2 Ornaments, cap, bronze; 2 Breeches, olive drab; 1 Ornament, cap, gilt; 1 Cap, dress; 2 Ornaments, collar, gilt; 1 Cap, khaki; 4 Ornaments, collar, bronze; 1 Cap, olive drab; 1 Overcoat: 1 Coat, dress; 2 Shirts, olive drab. 3 Coats, khaki; 2 Shirts, muslin; 2 Coats, olive drab. 2 pr. Shoes, russet; 6 Collars, linen; 1 pr. Shoes, calf skin; 1 Cord, breast; 1 Slicker; 2 Cords, hat; 12 pr. Stockings, cotton, dark brown; 3 Drawers, canton flannel; 2 pr. Stockings, wool, heavy; 12 pr. Gloves, white, cotton; 1 pr. Suspenders; 2 pr. Gloves, white, wool; 1 Trousers, dress; 1 Hat, service; 3 Undershirts, cotton; 2 pr. Leggins, puttee; 3 Undershirts, wool, light.

THE CARE AND PRESERVATION OF SHOES

Shoes should at all times be kept polished, by being so kept they are made more pliable and wear longer.

Shoes must withstand harder service than any other article worn, and more shoes are ruined through neglect than by wear in actual service.

Proper care should be taken in selecting shoes to secure a proper fit, and by giving shoes occasional attention much discomfort and complaint will be avoided.

Selection. A shoe should always have ample length, as the foot will always work forward fully a half size in the shoe when walking, and sufficient allowance for this should be made. More feet are crippled and distorted by shoes that are too short than for any other reason. A shoe should fit snug yet be comfortable over ball and instep, and when first worn should not lace close together over instep. Leather always stretches and loosens at instep and can be taken up by lacing. The foot should always be held firmly but not too tightly in proper position. If shoes are too loose, they allow the foot to slip around, causing the foot to chafe; corns, bunions, and enlarged joints are the result.

Repairs. At the first sign of a break shoes should be repaired, if possible. Always keep the heels in good condition. If the heel is allowed to run down at side, it is bad for the shoe and worse for the foot; it also weakens the ankle and subjects the shoe to an uneven strain, which makes it more liable to give out. Shoes if kept in repair will give double the service and comfort.

Shoe Dressing. The leather must not be permitted to become hard and stiff. If it is impossible to procure a good shoe dressing, neat's-foot oil or tallow are the best substitutes; either will soften the leather and preserve its pliability. Leather requires oil to preserve its pliability, and if not supplied will become brittle, crack, and break easily under strain. Inferior dressings are always harmful, and no dressing should be used which contains acid or varnish. Acid burns leather as it would the skin, and polish containing varnish forms a false skin which soon peels off, spoiling the appearance of the shoe and causing the leather to crack. Paste polish containing turpentine should also be avoided.

Perspiration. Shoes becoming damp from perspiration should be dried naturally by evaporation. It is dangerous to dry leather by artificial heat. Perspiration contains acid which is harmful to leather, and shoes should be dried out as frequently as possible.

Wet Shoes. Wet or damp shoes should be dried with great care. When leather is subjected to heat, a chemical change takes place, although no change in appearance may be noted at the time. Leather when burnt becomes dry and parched and will soon crack through like pasteboard when strained. This applies to leather both in soles and uppers. When dried, the leather should always be treated with dressing to restore its pliability. Many shoes are burned while on the feet without knowledge of the wearer by being placed while wet on the rail of a stove or near a steam pipe. Care should be taken while shoes are being worn never to place the foot where there is danger of their being burned.

Keep Shoes Clean. An occasional application of soap and water will remove the accumulations of old dressing and allow fresh dressing to accomplish its purpose.

Directions For Polishing. Russet calf leather should be treated with great care. Neither acid, lemon juice, nor banana peel should be used for cleaning purposes. Only the best liquid dressing should be used and shoes should not be rubbed while wet.

Black calf shoes should be cleaned frequently and no accumulation of old blacking allowed to remain. An occasional application of neat's-foot oil is beneficial to this leather, and the best calf blacking only should be used to obtain polish.

Liquid Dressing. Care should be taken in using liquid dressing. Apply only a light even coat and allow this to dry into the leather before rubbing with a cloth. When sufficiently dry to rub, a fine powdery substance remains on the surface. This, when rubbed with a soft cloth, produces a high polish that lasts a long time and which is quickly renewed by an occasional rubbing. Too much dressing is useless and injurious. (Quartermaster General's Office. June 16, 1889).

The rifle.

As the bore of the rifle is manufactured with great care in order that a high degree of accuracy may be obtained, it should be carefully cared for. What remains from smokeless powder tends to eat and wear away the bore and should, therefore, be removed as soon after firing as practicable.

The proper way of cleaning a rifle is from the breech. For this purpose the barrack cleaning-rod should be used.

To clean a rifle use rags, preferably canton flannel, cut them into

squares of such size that they may be easily run through the barrel. Remove the bolt from the rifle, place the muzzle on the floor and do not remove it therefrom while the cleaning-rod is in the bore. Wrap a rag that has been thoroughly soaked in a saturated solution of soda and water around the point of the cleaning-rod, insert it into the bore and work back and forth in the bore. Follow with dry rags until the bore is thoroughly dry, then remove the muzzle from the floor and with a small stick and a new rag, soaked in the same solution proceed to clean the muzzle end of the bore. This should find the bore free from dirt, rust etc. Clean again with rags dipped in oil, preferably "3 in 1", dry thoroughly and apply a thin coating of the same oil. Repeat the process of cleaning with oil daily and the bore will at all times be thoroughly clean. Five minutes work a day will accomplish this.

To clean the bolt, dismount it, clean all parts thoroughly with an oily rag, dry, and before assembling lightly oil the firing pin, the barrel of the sleeve, the striker, the well of the bolt and all cams.

The stock and hand guard should receive a light coat of raw linseed oil once a month, or after any wetting from rain, dew etc.—this should be thoroughly rubbed in with the hand.

The chamber, magazine and other parts require very little care—wiping, drying, brushing and coating with a thin coat of oil, as in the bore, is sufficient to keep these parts clean.

Unless the rifle is to be stored away, or not used for any length of time, the use of cosmic oil should be discouraged—it is thick and sticky which makes it hard to remove without the use of gasoline or chloroform.

Pomade is valueless in the care of the rifle; pomade is of use only in the burnishing and polishing of brasses and coppers, and even then

Never, under any circumstances, should a recruit be permitted to it is not as good as "Polishine".

use emory paper on any part of his rifle—the use of the burnisher likewise should be prohibited.

In the place of emory paper or the burnisher an ordinary rubber eraser will be found very serviceable.

The Bayonet.

A The bayonet need not be taken apart in order to clean it. With a small stick—small enough to be used inside the cut for the scabbard catch, hook and clearance cut—an oily rag and a rubber eraser, the bayonet can be thoroughly cleaned.

A The rawhide cover of the bayonet scabbard should be washed once a month with castile soap and water, then rub a small quantity of leather dressing all over and into the leather with a brush, sponge or rag; then wipe with a damp rag or sponge. This will remove all dirt and stains. Allow to dry and next apply a light coat of some cream paste. Wait a moment for this to dry, then polish with a clean brush or rag.

The metallic parts require nothing but an occasional wiping off with an oily rag—these parts should then be dried.

Are enlisted men allowed to take their arms apart?

B No, not unless they have the permission of a commissioned officer, and even then only under proper supervision and in the manner prescribed in the descriptive pamphlet issued by the Ordnance Department.

(Except when repairs are needed, the following named parts should never be dismounted by the soldier, and whenever they are taken apart they should be removed only by the artificer, or some one else familiar with the handling of tools and delicate mechanisms: Bolt stop, cut off, safety lock, sleeve lock, front sight, front sight movable stud, lower band, upper band and stacking swivel screws.

Unless the screw driver is handled carefully and with some skill the screws are sure to be injured either at the head or thread.)

Is the polishing of blued and browned parts permitted?

C No, and rebluing, rebrowning, putting any portion of an arm in fire, removing a receiver from a barrel, mutilating any part by firing or otherwise, and attempting to beautify or change the finish, are prohibited. However, the prohibition of attempts to beautify or change the finish of arms, is not construed as forbidding the application of raw linseed oil to the wood parts of arms. This oil is considered necessary for the preservation of the wood, and it may be used for such polishing as can be given when rubbing in one or more coats when necessary. The use of raw linseed oil only is allowed for redressing and the application for such purpose of any kind of wax or varnish, including heelball, is strictly prohibited.

Is the use of tompions 1 in small arms permitted?

No, it is prohibited by regulations.

Should pieces be unloaded before being taken to quarters or tents?

Yes, unless it is otherwise ordered. They should also be unloaded as soon as the men using them are relieved from duty.



¹ Wooden stoppers or plugs that are put into the muzzles of rifles and other arms to keep out dirt and water.

Should a loaded or unloaded rifle or revolver ever be pointed at anyone in play?

No, sir; under no circumstances whatsoever. A soldier should never point a rifle or a revolver at a person unless he intends to shoot him.

NOTES.

A It is easier to prevent than to remove rust.

Oil to be used only to remove rust or after firing or when going out in damp weather. When occasion for its use has passed, it should be carefully wiped off, so as not to collect dust and sand.

To remove rust, apply oil with rag and let it stand for awhile so as to soften rust—weapon then wiped clean with dry rag. Emery paper should never be used to remove rust.

To prevent dust and rust in bore, a good strong gun string should be frequently used.

All articles of brass to be kept brightly polished.

Never put away arms and equipment before cleaning.

Emery paper, burnisher and sand are used only on sabers, bayonets, mess kits and other bright metal. Under no circumstances should they ever be used on blued or browned metal.

Cosmic oil and emery paper may generally be gotten from the company quartermaster-sergeant. Polishine, burnisher, chamois skin, machine oil ("3-in-1") and button stick must be bought by the soldier. (Usually obtainable from the Post Exchange.)

B Russet Leather Equipment.

To preserve the life of russet leather equipments they should be cleaned whenever dirt, grit or dust has collected on them or when they have become saturated with the sweat of a horse. In cleaning them the parts should first be separated and each part sponged, using a lather of castile soap and warm water. When nearly dry a lather of Crown soap and warm water should be used. If the equipment is cared for frequently this method is sufficient; but if the leather has become hard and dry a little neatsfoot oil should be applied after washing with castile soap. When the oil is dry the equipments should be sponged lightly with Crown soap and water, which will remove the surplus remaining on the surface. If a polish is desired a thin coat of russet leather polish issued by the Ordnance Department should be applied and rubbed briskly with a dry cloth.

Particular care should be taken not to use too much Crown soap or water, as the result will be detrimental to the life of the leather. In no case should leather be dipped in water or be placed in the sun to dry. (Cir. 59, '07).

Special care should be taken to use as little water as possible and in applying the lather of soap and warm water to have the sponge moistened only.

A Camp Equipment.

The shelter tent half should never be scrubbed with soap and brush—the lye in the soap eats the fibre, thus causing the tent to leak. Rinsing in cold water will accomplish all that is necessary and never render the tent unserviceable.

All articles of equipment, viz: the shelter tent half, haversack, canteen, field belt and suspenders should be neatly marked, with the letter of the company, number of the regiment and company number of man in whose possession the articles are placed and when turned in and re-issued this number should become the number of the man to whom they are issued. The soldier is thus inspired to neatness by the fact that his eye falls upon a neatly marked set of equipments and he will give accordingly more care to his equipment.

The pins and pole should be washed in hot water—never scraped—immediately upon return from a march where they have been used.

The mess pan, tin cup, knife, fork and spoon should be sterilized in hot water after each meal in camp and weekly in garrison. Ashes, sapolio etc., should never be used, as this cuts the tin coating; as a consequence of which rust will in a short time appear.

CHAPTER IV.

CARE OF THE HEALTH AND FIRST AID TO THE SICK AND INJURED

CARE OF THE HEALTH 1

- r A soldier should endeavor to be always at his best. He should avoid all exposures, not in line of duty, which he knows would be likely to injure his health, for if he is from any cause below par he is liable to break down under influences which otherwise might have had but little effect on him.
- 2 Even in garrison, in time of peace, soldiers often expose themselves unnecessarily by going out without overcoats when the weather is such as to require their use, or by failing to remove damp socks or other clothing on their return to barracks.
- 3 At rests on the march he should sit down or lie down if the ground is suitable, for every minute so spent refreshes more than five minutes standing or loitering about.
- 4 At the midday rest lunch should be eaten, but it should always be a light meal.
- 5 On the march or during exercise in hot weather the body loses water continuously by the skin and lungs and this loss must be replaced as it occurs to keep the blood in proper condition. Only a few swallows should be taken at a time, no matter how plentiful the water supply may be. When exceedingly thirsty after a long dry stretch, water should not be taken freely at once, but in smaller drinks at intervals, until the desire for more is removed.
- 6 Smoking in the heat of the day or on the march is depressing and increases thirst.
- 7 On hot marches water should be taken quite frequently, but as already stated, in small quantities at a time, to replace the loss by perspiration. This will often prevent attacks of heat exhaustion and sunstroke.
 - 8 On a hurried or forced march, particularly in sultry weather,

⁽¹⁾ From The Soldier's Handbook, by N. Hershler, Chief Clerk, General Staff Corps, U. S. Army.

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a soldier may become faint and giddy from the heat and fatigue. His face becomes pale, his lips lead-colored, his skin covered with clammy perspiration, and he trembles all over. His arms and equipments should be removed and his clothing loosened at the neck, while he is helped to the nearest shade to lie down, with his head low, until the ambulance train or wagons come up. Meanwhile, fan him, moisten his forehead and face with water and, if conscious, make him swallow a few sips from time to time.

- 9 If the soldier comes into camp much exhausted, a cup of hot coffee is the best restorative. When greatly fatigued it is dangerous to eat heartily.
- 10 When the tents have been arranged for the night and the duties of the day are practically over, the soldier should clean himself and his clothes as thoroughly as the means at hand will permit. No opportunity of taking a bath nor of washing socks and underclothing should be lost. In any event the feet should be bathed or mopped with a wet towel every evening to invigorate the skin.
- II In the continued absence of opportunity for bathing it is well to take an air bath and a moist or dry rub before getting into fresh underclothes and, in this case, the soiled clothes should be freely exposed to the sun and air when the blanket roll is unpacked.
- 12 By attention to cleanliness of the person and of the clothing, the discomforts of prickly heat, chafing, cracking, blistering, and other irritations of the skin will be avoided. If chafings do occur apply to the surgeon for a healing remedy, for, if neglected, they may fester and cause much trouble.
- 13 A hearty meal should be eaten when the day's work is over, but the soldier should eat slowly, chewing every mouthful into a smooth pulp before swallowing; and it is good when one can rest a while after this meal. Hard bread and beans when not thoroughly chewed give rise to diarrhæa, one of the most dangerous of camp diseases. Fresh meat should be eaten sparingly when used for the first time after some days on salt rations.
- 14 The soldier would do well to restrict himself to the company dietary. Particularly should he avoid the articles of food or drink for sale by hawkers and peddlers. Green fruit and overripe fruit are dangerous, as is also fruit to which the individual is unaccustomed.



Unpeeled fruit should never be eaten, for it may have been handled by persons suffering from dangerous infectious diseases.

- 15 It should be unnecessary to speak of the danger from the use of intoxicating liquors for every soldier knows something of this. The mind of a man under the influence of these liquors is so befogged that he is unable to protect himself from accidents and exposures. How many men have passed from this world because of exposures during intoxication! How many have lost their health and strength and become wretched sufferers during the remainder of a shortened existence! Besides, for days after indulgence in liquor the system is broken down and the individual less able to stand the fatigues, exposures or wounds of the campaign.
- 16 If filtered or condensed water is not furnished to the troops, and spring water is not to be had, each soldier should fill his canteen over night with weak coffee or tea for the next day's march. This involves boiling, and the boiling destroys all dangerous substances in water. Typhoid fever, cholera, and dysentery are caused by impure water.
- 17 All the belongings of the soldier should be taken under shelter at night to protect them from rain or heavy dews.
- 18 When not prevented by the military conditions, soldiers should sleep in their shirts and drawers, removing their shoes, socks, and other clothing.
- 19 In the morning wash the head, face and neck with cold water. With the hair kept closely cut, this can be done even when the water supply is limited.
- 20 In hot climates, where marches are made or other military work performed in the early morning or late in the evening, a sleep should be taken after the midday meal to make up for the shortened rest at night. Everyone, to keep in good condition should have a total of eight hour's sleep in the twenty-four.
- 21 If the march is not to be resumed, the soldier should take the first opportunity of improving his sleeping accommodations by building a bunk, raised a foot and a half, or more, from the ground. This is of the first importance when the ground is damp. The poncho, or slicker, must be relied upon as a protection in marching camps, but when the camp is to be occupied for some days, bunks should be built.

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- 22 In hot climates this raising of the bunks from the ground lessens the danger from malarial fevers.
- 23 When malarial fevers are prevalent, hot coffee should be taken in the morning immediately after roll call, and men going on duty at night should have a lunch and coffee before starting.
- 24 The soldier should never attempt to dose himself with medicine. He should take no drugs except such as are prescribed by the surgeon.
- 25 No matter how short a time the camp is to be occupied its surface should not be defiled. The sinks should be used by every man, and the regulations concerning their use should be strictly complied with. Waste water and refuse of food should be deposited in pits or other receptacles designed to receive them. Attention to these points will prevent foul odors and flies.
- 26 When there are foul odors and flies in a camp the spread of typhoid fever, cholera, dysentery, and yellow fever is likely to occur.
- 27 When any of these diseases are present in a command every care should be taken to have the hands freshly washed at meal times.
- 28 In the camps of field service the interior of tents should be sunned and aired daily, and efforts should be made by every soldier to have his bunk, arms, equipments, and clothing in as neat and clean condition as if he were in barracks at a permanent station.
- 29 Harmful exposures are more frequent in hot than in cold weather. Soldiers seek protection against cold, but in seeking shade, coolness, and fresh breezes in hot weather they often expose themselves to danger from diarrhoea, dysentery, pneumonia, rheumatism, and other diseases. A chill is an exciting cause of these affections; it should be avoided as much as possible.
- 30 When the feet become wet the first opportunity should be taken of putting on dry socks.
- 31 When the clothing becomes wet in crossing streams or in rain storms there is little danger so long as active exercise is kept up, but there is great danger if one rests in the wet clothing.
- 32 When the underclothes are wet with perspiration the danger is from chill after the exercise which caused the perspiration is ended. If the soldier can not give himself a towel rub and a change





of underclothing, he should put on his blouse and move about until his skin and clothes become dry.

- 33 To rest or cool off, and particularly to fall asleep, in a cool, shady place in damp clothes is to invite suffering, perhaps permanent disability or death.
- 34 When an infectious disease is known to be present among the civil population in the neighborhood of a military camp or station, care should be taken by every member of the command to avoid exposure to the infection. Scarlet fever, measles, and diphtheria, are met with in the United States, but in some localities our troops may have to guard against smallpox, yellow fever, cholera, and bubonic plague. The careless or reckless individual will be the first to suffer, but he may not suffer alone; many of his comrades may become affected and die through his fault.
- 35 Such infections prevail mostly among the lower classes of a community who have no knowledge of the difference between healthful and unhealthful conditions of life. Communication with them should therefore be avoided.
- 36 The soldier should remember that association with lewd women may disable him for life.
- 37 Every soldier should become familiar with the instructions in the "Outlines of First Aid," so as to be able to help himself or others in the event of wounds or accidents.

THE CARE OF THE FEET

The feet should be kept clean and the nails cut close and square. An excellent preventative against sore feet is to wash them every night in hot (preferably salt) water and then dry thoroughly.

Rubbing the feet with hard soap, grease or oil of any kind be fore starting on a march is also good.

Sore or blistered feet should be rubbed with tallow from a lighted candle and a little common spirits (whiskey or alcohol in some other form) and the socks put on at once.

Blisters should be perforated and the water let out, but the skin must not be removed.

A little alum in warm water is excellent for tender feet.

Two small squares of zinc oxide plaster, one on top of the other, will prevent the skin of an opened blister from being pulled off.

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Under no circumstances, should a soldier ever start off on a march with a pair of new shoes.

FIRST AID TO THE SICK AND INJURED (1)

In operating upon a comrade, the main things are to keep cool, act promptly, and make him feel that you have no doubt that you can pull him through all right. Place him in a comfortable position, and expose the wound. If you cannot otherwise remove the clothing quickly and without hurting him, rip it up the seam. First stop the bleeding, if there is any; then cleanse the wound; then close it, if a cut or torn wound; then apply a sterilized dressing; then bandage it in place.

As for the patient himself, let him never say die. Pluck has carried many a man triumphantly through what seemed the forlornest hope.

Kit Carson once helped to amputate a comrade's limb when the only instruments available were a razor, a handsaw, and a kingbolt of a wagon. Not a man in the party knew how to take up an artery. Fine teeth were filed in the back of the saw, the iron was made white hot, the arm removed, the stump seared so as to close the blood vessels, and—the patient recovered.

Charles F. Lummis, having fractured his right arm so badly that the bone protruded, and being alone in the desert, gave his canteen strap two flat turns about the wrist, buckled it around a cedar tree, mounted a near by rock, set his heels upon the edge, and threw himself backward. He fainted; but the bone was set. Then having rigged splints to the injured member with his left hand and teeth, he walked fifty two miles without resting, before he could get food, and finished the 700-mile tramp to Los Angeles with the broken arm slung in a bandanna.

Richardson tells of a Montana trapper who, having his leg shattered in an Indian fight, and finding that gangrene was setting in, whetted one edge of his big hunting knife, filed the other into a



⁽¹⁾Compiled from "The Book of Camping and Woodcraft," by Horace Kephart (The Outing Publishing Company, New York), from "The Complete Camper's Manual," (Gold Medal Camp Furniture Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.); "Outlines of First Aid For the Hospital Corps, U. S. A., and "First Aid in Illness and Injury," by James E. Pilcher, Medical Corps, U. S. A., (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

saw, and with his own hands cut the flesh, sawed the bone, and seared the arteries with a hot iron. He survived.

Bite of Rabid Animal. The bite of a mad dog, wolf, skunk, or other animal subject to rabies, requires instant and heroic treatment. Immediately twist a tourniquet very tight above the wound, and then cut out the whole wound with a knife, or cauterize it to the bottom with a hot iron; then drink enough whiskey to counteract the shock.

Bite of Snake. See"Snake Bite."

Bleeding, how checked. To stop the flow of blood temporarily raise the injured part as high as you can above the heart, and press very firmly with thumb or finger either on or into the wound. The patient can do this for himself, and can control the bleeding until his hand gives out. There is record of an Austrian soldier who stopped bleeding from the great artery of the thigh for four hours by plugging the wound with his thumb; if he had let go for a minute he would have bled to death.

Observe whether the bleeding is arterial or venous. If it comes from a vein, the blood will be dark red or purplish, and will flow in a steady stream. Press upon the vein below the wound; then prepare a clean pad (compress) and bind it upon the wound firmly enough to stop the bleeding permanently.

If an artery is cut, the blood will be bright red, and it will probably spurt in jets. Try to locate the artery above the wound (between it and the heart) by pressing very hard where you think the artery may pass close to a bone, and watch if this checks the flow. When you find the artery, then, if the wound be in leg, arm, head, or any other place where a tourniquet can be applied, proceed as follows:

Tie a strong bandage (handkerchief, belt, suspender, rope, strip of clothing) around the wounded member, and between the wound and the heart. Under it, and directly over the artery, place a smooth pebble, a cartridge, piece of stick, or other hard lump. Then thrust a stout stick under the bandage, and twist until the wound stops bleeding. The lump serves two purposes: it brings the most pressure where it will do the most good, and it allows passage of enough blood on either side to keep the limb from being strangled to death.

If the position of the artery above the wound cannot be determined, then, in case of a gaping wound that would be hard to plug,

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apply the tourniquet without any lump, and twist it very tight indeed. This can only be done for a short time, while you are preparing to ligate the artery; if prolonged, it will kill the limb, and gangrene will ensue. In case of a punctured wound, such as bullet hole, it is better to push a plug hard down in the wound itself, leaving the outer end projecting so that a bandage will hold the plug firmly on the artery. This must be done, anyway, wherever a tourniquet cannot be used.

The above expedients are only temporary; for a cut artery, if of any considerable size, must be ligated—that is to say, permanently closed by tying one or both of the severed ends. To do this you must have at least a pair of sharp-pointed forceps or strong tweezers. Perhaps you may have to extemporize them—if you have no iron, make a little pair of tongs by heating the middle of a green hardwood stick, bending over, and then shaping and fire-hardening the ends. Get hold of the end of the artery with this, draw it out, and have some one hold it. Then take a piece of strong thread that has been sterilized in boiling salt water, make a loop in it as for a common knot, but pass the right hand end of the thread twice around the other, instead of once (surgeon's knot—it will never slip).

Slip this loop down over the forceps and around the end of the artery, and draw tight. If the vessel bleeds from both ends, ligate both.

Powdered alum, tamped hard into a wound will stop bleeding from all but a large artery. So will substances rich in tannin, such as powdered sumac leaves (dried over the fire, if green) and pulverized oak or hemlock bark. Do not use cobwebs, nor the woolly inside of puff balls—these old-fashioned styptics are likely to infect a wound with micro-organisms, and thus do more harm than good.

If a finger or toe is cut off, as with an axe, clap it quickly into place and bind it there; it may grow on again.

Bruises. Ordinary bruises are best treated with cold, wet cloths. Raw, lean meat applied to the part will prevent discoloration. Severe bruises, which are likely to form absesses, should be covered with cloths wrung out in water as hot as can be borne, to be reheated as it cools; afterwards with hot poultices.

Burns. If clothing sticks to the burn, do not try to remove it, but cut around it and flood it with oil. Prick blisters at both ends with a perfectly clean needle, and remove the water by gentle pres-

sure, being careful not to break the skin. A good application for a burn, including sun burn, is carron oil (equal parts linseed oil and limewater). Druggists supply an ointment known as "solidified carron oil" that is easier to carry. A three per cent. solution of carbolic acid, applied with absorbent cotton or a bandage, is an excellent application. Better still is the salve known as ungentine. Lacking these the next best thing is common baking soda. (Baking soda is the bicarbonate; washing soda, or plain soda, is the carbonate; do not confuse them). Dissolve in as little water as is required to take it up; saturate a cloth with this and apply. Another good application for burns is the scrapings of a raw potato, renewed when it feels hot. If you have none of these, use any kind of clean oil or unsalted grease, or dust flour over the burn, or use moist earth, preferably clay; then cover with cotton cloth. Do not remove the dead skin until new skin has formed underneath.

Burning Clothing, particularly that of females, has been the unnecessary cause of many horrible deaths, either from ignorance of the proper means of extinguishing the flames, or from lack of presence of mind to apply them. A person whose clothing is blazing should (1) immediately be made to lie down—be thrown if necessary. The tendency of flames is upward, and when the patient is lying down, they not only have less to feed upon, but the danger of their reaching the face, with the possibility of choking and of ultimate deformity, is greatly diminished. (2) The person should then be quickly wrapped up in a coat, shawl, rug, blanket or any similar article, preferably woolen, and never cotton, and the fire completely smothered by pressing and patting upon the burning points from the outside of the envelope.

The flames having been controlled in this way, when the wrap is removed, great care should be taken to have the slightest sign of a blaze immediately and completely stifled. This is best done by pinching it, but water may be used. Any burns and any prostration or shock should be treated in the manner prescribed for them.

It is always dangerous for a woman to attempt to smother the burning clothing of another, on account of the danger to her own clothing. If she attempts it, she should always carefully hold between them the rug in which she is about to wrap the sufferer.

Chigers. Apply sodium hyposulphate ("Hypo"). Bacon is also excellent.

Choking. Foreign Body in the Throat. The common practice of

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slapping the back often helps the act of coughing to dislodge choking bodies in the pharynx or windpipe.

When this does not succeed, the patient's mouth may be opened and two fingers passed back into the throat to grasp the object. If the effort to grasp the foreign body is not successful, the act will produce vomiting, which may expel it.

A wire, such as a hairpin, may be bent into a loop and passed into the pharynx to catch the foreign body and draw it out. The utmost precautions must be taken neither to harm the throat nor to lose the loop.

In children, and even in adults, the expulsion of the body may be facilitated by lifting a patient up by the heels and slapping his back in this position.

Summon a physician, taking care to send him information as to the character of the accident, so that he may bring with him the instruments needed for removing the obstruction.

Clothing, burning of. See "Burning Clothing."

Colds. Put on warm, dry clothing. Drink freely of hot ginger tea; cover well at night; give dose of quinine every six hours; loosen the bowels.

Constipation. Give doses compound cathartic pills, eat freely of preserves; drink often.

Convulsions. Give hot baths at once; rub well the lower parts of the body to stimulate; keep water as hot as possible without scalding, then dry and wrap up very warm.

Cramps and Chills. Mix pepper and ginger in very hot water and drink. Give dose of cramp tablets.

A hot stone makes a good foot warmer.

Diarrhoea. Apply warm bandages to stomach; fire brown a little flour to which two teaspoonfuls of vinegar and one teaspoonful of salt are added; mix and drink. This is a cure, nine cases out of ten. A tablespoonful of warm vinegar and teaspoonful of salt will cure most severe cases. Don't eat fruit. A hot drink of ginger tea is good. Repeat every few hours the above.

Dislocations. A dislocation of a finger can generally be reduced by pulling strongly and at the same time pushing the tip of the finger backward.

If a shoulder is thrown out of joint, have the man lie down, place a pad in his arm pit, remove your shoe, and seat yourself by his side, facing him; then put your foot in his armpit, grasp the dislocated arm in both hands, and simultaneously push with your foot, pull on his arm, and swing the arm toward his body till a snap is heard or felt.

For any other dislocation, if you can possibly get a surgeon, do not meddle with the joint, but surround it with flannel cloths, wrung out in hot water, and support with soft pads.

Fainting. Lay the patient on his back, with feet higher than his head. Loosen tight clothing, and let him have plenty of fresh air. Sprinkle his face with cold water and rub his arms with it. When consciousness returns, give him a stimulant. For an attack of dizziness bend the head down firmly between the knees.

Drowning. The instructions issued by the U. S. Volunteer Life Saving Corps, are as follows:

RESCUING. Approach the drowning man from behind, seizing him by the coat collar, or a woman by the back hair, and tow him at arms length to boat or shore. Do not let him cling around your neck or arms to endanger you. Duck him until unconscious if necessary to break dangerous hold upon you; but do not strike to stun him.

RESUSCITATION. First: Immediately loosen the clothing about the neck and chest, exposing them to the wind, except in very severe weather, and get the water out of the body. First try tickling in the throat by a straw or feather, or ammonia to the nose; try a severe slap with the open hand upon the chest and soles of feet; if no immediate result proceed as follows:

Second: Lay the body with its weight on the stomach, across any convenient object, a keg, box, boat, timber or your knee, in the open air, with the head hanging down. Open the mouth quickly drawing the tongue forward with handkerchief or cloth so as to let the water escape. Keep the mouth clear of liquid. Then roll the body gently from side to side so as to relieve the pressure on the stomach, then back to the stomach. Do this several times to force the water from the stomach and throat.

Third: Laying the body on the back, make a roll of coat or any garment, place it under the shoulders of patient, allowing the head to fall back. Then kneel at the head of the patient. Grasp the arms at the middle of forearms, folded across the stomach, raise the arms

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over the head to a perpendicular position, drawing them backwards straight, then forward overhead to the sides again, pressing the arms on the lower part of the ribs and sides, so as to produce a bellows movement upon the lungs. Do this sixteen or eighteen times a minute. Smelling salts, camphor or ammonia may be applied to the nostrils to excite breathing. But give no spirits internally until after breathing and circulation are restored. The clothing should be removed, the body dried, and the legs rubbed briskly upwards, from foot to knee, occasionally slapping the soles of the feet with the open hand.

Fourth: On signs of life, or when breathing is restored, wrap in warm blanket or hot cloths. To encourage circulation, hot tea, brandy or any spirits may be given in small doses, with care to avoid strangulation, and brisk rubbing and warmth applied to the entire body.

Keep at work until recovery, or death is pronounced certain by a physician. Persons have revived after two hours' steady work, but most cases revive within thirty minutes.

Drunkenness. Cold water dashed in the face often proves a most satisfactory awakener.

Cause vomiting by tickling the pharynx with a feather or something of the kind; by administering a tablespoonful of salt or mustard in a cup of warm water. Aromatic spirits of ammonia is very efficient in sobering a drunken man—a teaspoonful in half a cup of water.

A cup of hot coffee after vomiting will aid to settle the stomach and clear the mind.

Lay the subject in a comfortable position, applying hot, dry formentations, if there is marked coldness.

Ear, Foreign Body in. In case of living insect, (a) hold a bright light to the ear. The fascination which a light has for insects will often cause them to leave the ear to go to the light. If this fails, (b) syringe the ear with warm salt and water, or (c) pour in warm oil from a teaspoon, and the intruder will generally be driven out.

If the body be vegetable, or any substance liable to swell, do not syringe the ear, for the fluid will cause it to swell, and soften and render it much more difficult to extract. In a case of this kind, where a bean, a grain of corn, etc., has gotten into the ear, the body

may be jerked out by bending the head to the affected side and jumping repeatedly.

If the body is not liable to swell, syringing with tepid water will often wash it out.

If these methods fail, consult a medical man. The presence of a foreign body in the ear will do no immediate harm, and it is quite possible to wait several days, if a surgeon cannot be gotten before.

Earache. A piece of cotton sprinkled with pepper and moistened with oil or fat will give almost instant relief. Wash with hot water.

Eyes, inflamed. Bind on hot tea leaves or raw fresh meat. Leave on over night. Wash well in morning with warm water.

Eye, Foreign Body in. Close the eye for a few moments and allow the tears to accumulate; upon opening it, the body may be washed out by them. Never rub the eye.

If the body lies under the lower lid, make the patient look up, and at the same time press down upon the lid; the inner surface of the lid will be exposed, and the foreign body may be brushed off with the corner of a handkerchief.

If the body lies under the upper lid, (1) grasp the lashes of the upper lid and pull it down over the lower, which should at the same time, with the other hand, be pushed up under the upper. Upon repeating this two or three times, the foreign body will often be brushed out on the lower lid. (2) If this fails, the upper lid should be turned up; make the patient shut his eye and look down; then with a pencil or some similar article press gently upon the lid at about its middle, and grasping the lashes with the other hand, turn the lid up over the pencil, when its inner surface will be seen, and the foreign body may readily be brushed off.

If the body is firmly imbedded in the surface of the eye, a careful attempt may be made to lift it out with the point of a needle. If not at once successful, this should not be persisted in, as the sight may be injured by injudicious efforts.

After the removal of a foreign body from the eye, a sensation as if of its presence often remains. People not infrequently complain of a foreign body when it has already been removed by natural means. Sometimes the body has excited a little irritation, which feels like a foreign body. If this sensation remains over night, the eye needs attention, and a surgeon should be consulted; for it should have passed away if no irritating body is present.

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After the removal of an irritating foreign body from the eye, some bland fluid should be poured into it. Milk, thin mucilage of gum arabic, sweet oil, or salad oil are excellent for this purpose.

Famishing. Do not let a starved person eat much at a time. Prepare some broth, or a gruel of corn meal or oatmeal thoroughly cooked, and feed but a small spoonful, repeating at intervals of a few minutes. Give very little the first day, or there will be bloating and nausea.

Fatigue, excessive. Take a stimulant or hot drink when you get to camp (but not until then), and immediately eat something. Then rest between blankets to avoid catching cold.

Feet, sore and blistered. See "Care of Feet," page 304.

Fevers. Give doses of quinine tablets; loosen bowels if necessary; keep dry and warm.

Freezing. Keep away from heat. To toast frost bitten fingers or toes before the fire would bring chilblains, and thawing out a badly frozen part would probably result in gangrene, making amputation necessary. Rub the frozen part with snow, or with ice cold water, until the natural color of the skin is restored. Then treat as a burn.

Chilblains should be rubbed with whiskey or alum water.

Freezing to Death. At all hazards keep awake. Take a stick and beat each other unmercifully; to restore circulation to frozen limbs rub with snow; when roused again don't stop or fall asleep—it is certain death. Remember this and rouse yourself.

Head, How to Keep Cool. By placing wet green leaves inside of hat.

Insect Stings. Extract the sting, if left in the wound, and apply a solution of baking soda, or a slice of raw onion, or a paste of clay, mixed with saliva, or a moist quid of tobacco. Ammonia is the common remedy, but oil of sassafras is better. A watch key or other small hollow tube pressed with force over the puncture and held there several minutes will expel a good deal of the poison.

Ivy Poison. Relieved with solution of baking soda and water; use freely as a cooling wash. Keep the bowels open.

Lightning, Struck by. Dash cold water on body continually; if severe case, add salt to water; continue for hours if necessary. If possible submerge body in running water up to neck.

Nose, Foreign Body in. Close the clear side of the nose by pressure with a finger, and make the patient blow the nose hard. This will usually dislodge the object.

If this fails, induce sneezing either by tickling the nose with a feather or something of the kind, or by administering snuff.

The nasal douche, where a syringe or a long rubber tube suitable for a siphon is available, may be used in case the body is not liable to swell, injecting luke warm water into the clear nostril with the expectation that it will push the body out of the other.

If these fail, and the body can be seen clearly, an effort may be made to fish it out by passing a piece of wire, bent into a little hook, back into the nostril close to the wall, and catching the body with it. A hairpin may be bent straight and the hook formed at one end. Do not continue these manoeuvers very long nor let them be rough in the slightest degree.

All simple efforts having failed, send for a physician. There is no danger in leaving the foreign body in place for some days if it is impossible to consult a physician in less time.

Nosebleed is sometimes uncontrollable by ordinary means. Try lifting the arms above the head and snuffing up alum water or salt water. If this fails, make a plug by rolling up part of a half inch strip of cloth, leaving one end dangling. Push this plug as far up the nose as it will go, pack the rest of the strip tightly into the nostril, and let the end protrude. If there is leakage backward into the mouth, pack the lower part of plug more tightly. Leave the plug in place several hours; then loosen with warm water or oil, and remove very gently.

Ointment for Bruises, Etc. Wash with hot water; then anoint with tallow or candle grease.

Piles. Men with piles should take special pains to keep their bowels open and to bathe the parts with cold water.

Poisons. In all cases of poisoning there should be no avoidable delay in summoning a physician. The most important thing is that the stomach should be emptied at once. If the patient is able to swallow this may be accomplished by emetics, such as mustard and water, a teaspoonful of mustard to a glass of water, salt and

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water, powdered ipecae and copious draughts of luke warm water. Vomiting may also be induced by tickling the back of the throat with a feather. When the patient begins to vomit, care should be taken to support the head in order that the vomited matter may be ejected at once, and not swallowed again or drawn into the wind pipe.

Poultices. Poultices may be needed not only for bruises but for felons, boils, carbunkles, etc. They are easily made from corn meal or oat meal. Mix by adding a little at a time to boiling water and stirring to a thick paste; then spread on cloth. Renew from time to time as it cools.

To prevent a poultice from sticking, cover the under surface with clean mosquito netting, or smear the bruise with oil. It is a good idea to dust some charcoal over a sore before putting the poultice on. The woods themselves afford plenty of materials for good poultices. Chief of these is slippery elm, the mucilaginous innerbark of which, boiled in water and kneaded into a poultice, is soothing to inflammation and softens the tissues. Good poultices can also be made from the soft rind of tamarack, the rootbark of basswood or cottonwood, and many other trees or plants. Our frontiersmen, like the Indians, often treated wounds by merely applying the chewed fresh leaves of alder, striped maple (moosewood) or sassafras.

Salves. Balsam obtained by pricking the little blisters on the bark of balsam firs is a good application for a wound; so is the honey like gum of the liquidambar or sweet gum tree, raw turpentine from any pine tree, and the resin procured by "boxing" (gashing) a cypress or hemlock tree, or by boiling a knot of the wood and skimming off the surface. All of these resins are antiseptics and soothing to a wound.

Scalds. Relieve instantly with common baking soda and soaking wet rags—dredge the soda on thick and wrap wet clothes thereon. To dredge with flour is good also.

Shock. In case of collapse following an accident, operation, fright: treat first as for fainting. Then rub the limbs with flannel, stroking the extremities toward the heart. Apply hot plates, stones, or bottles of hot water, wrapped in towels, to the extremities and over the stomach. Then give hot tea or coffee, or if there is no bleeding, a tablespoonful of whiskey and hot water, repeating three or four times an hour.

Skin, protection of, in cold weather. Smear the face, ears and hands with oil or grease. The eyes may be protected from the reflection of the sun on snow by blackening the nose and cheeks.

Snake Bite. When a man is bitten he should instantly twist a tourniquet very tightly between the wound and the heart, to keep the poison, as far as possible, from entering the system. Then cut the wound wide open, so it may bleed freely, and suck the wound, if practicable (the poison is harmless if swallowed, but not if it gets into the circulation through an abrasion in the mouth or through a hollow tooth.) Loosen the ligature before long to admit fresh blood to the injured part, but tighten it again very soon, and repeat this alternate tightening and loosening for a considerable time. The object is to admit only a little of the poison at a time into the general circulation. Meantime drink whiskey in moderate doses, but at irequent intervals. If a great quantity is guzzled all at once it will do more harm than good. Whiskey is not an antidote; it has no effect at all on the venom; its service is simply as a stimulant for the heart and lungs, thus helping the system to throw off the poison, and as a bracer to the victim's nerves, helping him over the crisis.

Snow or Sun Blindness. Smear the nose and face about the eyes with charcoal.

Sore Throat. Fat bacon or pork tied on with a dry stocking; keep on until soreness is gone then remove fat and keep covering on a day longer. Tincture of Iron diluted; swab the throat. Gargling with salt and hot water is effective. Listerine, used as a gargle, is also good.

Sprains. The regular medical treatment is to plunge a sprained ankle, wrist or finger, into water as hot as can be borne at the start, and to raise the heat gradually thereafter to the limit of endurance. Continue for half an hour, then put the joint in a hot, wet bandage, reheat from time to time, and support the limb in an elevated position, the leg being stretched as high as the hip, or the arm carried in a sling. In a day or two begin gently moving and kneading the joint, and rub with liniment, oil, or vaselin.

Sprains may also be treated by the application of cold water and cloths.

As a soothing application for sprains, bruises, etc., the virtues of witch hazel are well known. A decoction (strong tea) of the bark is easily made, or a poultice can be made from it. The inner bark

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of kinnikinick, otherwise known as red willow or silky cornel, makes an excellent astringent poultice for sprains. The pain and inflammation of a sprained ankle are much relieved by dipping tobacco leaves in water and binding them around the injured part.

Stings of Insects. See "Insect Stings."

Stunning. Concussion of the brain: lay the man on his back, with head somewhat raised. Apply heat as for shock, but keep the head cool with wet cloths. Do not give any stimulant—that would drive blood to the brain, where it is not wanted.

Sunstroke. Lay the patient in a cool place, position same as for stunning. If the skin is hot, remove clothing, or at least loosen it. Hold a vessel or hat full of cold water four or five feet above him and pour a stream first on his head, then on his body, and last on his extremities. Continue until consciousness returns. Renew if symptoms recur.

If the skin is cool (a bad sign) apply warmth, and give stimulating drinks.

Thirst. Allow the sufferer only a spoonful of water at a time, but at frequent intervals. Bathe him if possible.

To quench thirst. Don't drink too often, better rinse out the mouth often, taking a swallow or two only. A pebble or button kept in the mouth will help quench that dry and parched tongue.

Toothache. Warm vinegar and salt. Hold in mouth around tooth until pain ceases, or plug cavity with cotton mixed with pepper and ginger.

Wounds. When a ball enters or goes through the muscles or soft parts of the body alone, generally nothing need be done except to protect the wound or wounds with the contents of the first aid packet. The directions for the use of this packet are simple, and each packet contains them. In doing this always be careful of one thing—not to touch the wound with your fingers nor handle it in any way, for the dirt on your hands is harmful, and you must disturb a wound as little as possible. Be content to open the packet carefully, and, placing the small pads or compresses upon the wound or wounds, to wrap the binder or narrow bandage firmly about the parts, fastening with a safety pin. This will hold the pads in place and will help to stop the ordinary bleeding. The large or triangular

bandage should be bound over this or used as a sling if required. Generally this is all that is necessary for the first treatment, and sometimes it is all that is needed for several days. The importance of the care with which this first dressing is made can not be too seriously insisted upon. It is better to leave a wound undressed than to dress it carelessly or ignorantly, so that the dressing must soon be removed.

The following should always be remembered:

- 1. Never touch a wound with anything unclean—dirty fingers, non-disinfected bandages, dirty water, etc. It may cause inflammation, ulceration, or blood poisoning.
- 2 Expose the wound by removing the covering article of dress, which contains many impurities. Unbutton or cut clothes and examine extent of bleeding. Open all articles of clothing which might hinder circulation of blood or breathing (collar, necktie, belt). To avoid pain and bleeding, raise legs by putting under them a valise, saddle, truss of straw, etc.; slight bleeding will often cease in this position of its own accord, without any bandaging. A bandage is advisable to protect the wound from dirt, flies or cold. USE THE FIRST AID PACKET.

Cleansing. After stopping the flow of blood, cleanse the wound of any foreign substance that may have entered it. To remove a splinter, slip the point of a small knife blade under the protruding end and catch it with the thumb nail. A fish hook imbedded in the flesh should be pushed on through; then nip or file off the barb, and withdraw. If a bullet is deeply imbedded, let it alone; the chances are that it will do no harm.

After picking out dirt, bits of cloth, or other matter that would make the wound sore and slow to heal, wash the injured part with perfectly clean water. If there be any doubt about the water, boil it.

Do not mop the wound with a rag. Hold the water a few inches above it and let a small stream gently trickle down upon it. A clean cut needs no washing; simply draw the edges together and fasten them in place. Whenever it can be done, shave the skin for some distance around the wound. Hairs, no matter how small, are grease coated and favor the growth of germs. Shaving also scrapes off the surface dirt and dead scales of skin.

Closing. Never cover a wound with court plaster. It prevents the free escape of supperation, inflames the part, and makes the place

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difficult to cleanse thereafter. The only legitimate uses for sticking plaster are to hold dressings in place where bandaging is difficult (as on the buttock), or, in case of a cut to keep the edges closed without sewing the skin. In the latter case the cut may be crossed with narrow strips of plaster, leaving spaces between; but a better way, if you have regular surgeon's plaster, is as follows: Lay a broad strip on each side of the cut half an inch apart, and extending beyond the wound at each end. Stick these strips firmly in place, except about a quarter of an inch of the inner margins, which are left loose for the present. With needle and thread lace the strips (deep stitches, so they'll not pull out) so as to draw the edges of the wound together, and then stick the inner margins down, not covering the wound.

Sewing a wound should be avoided by inexperienced persons, unless it is really necessary, as in the case of a foot almost severed by an axe cut. If an ordinary needle and thread must be used, sterilize them by soaking in a boiling solution of salt and water. (It is here assumed that no better antiseptic agents are available. Sugar and water, or vinegar will do in a pinch.) Do not sew continuously over and over, but make a deep stitch and snip off the thread, leaving enough at each end to tie with by and by. Repeat this at proper intervals, until enough stitches have been taken; then, go back and tie them, one after another, with surgeon's knot. Such sewing is easy to remove when the proper time comes, say within about six days.

Dressing. An inflammation of wounds, suppuration, and blood poisoning, are due to living germs, and to nothing else. These germs are not born in the wound, but enter from the outside. We may as well say that they are present everywhere. To prevent their entrance is much easier than to kill them once they have gaind foothold. The only guarantee of a wound healing nicely is to make it antiseptic—that is to say, surgically clean. That means sterilizing everything used about the wound (by heat, if you have no antiseptics), not trusting that anything is germ free because it looks clean. The microorganisms that cause inflammation of a wound, fever, putrefaction, cannot be seen with the eye, and they may lurk anywhere.

Do not use a mere bandage directly on an open wound. First, cover the injury with a compress (soft pad, made by folding a strip of cloth in several layers); then bandage. Unless you have a first aid packet, or are otherwise provided with sterilized dressings or

antiseptics, hold the material of the compress over a clear fire until it is fairly scorched; then let it cool. A little charring of the surface will do no harm; in fact charcoal is itself a good application to the surface of a wound. Of course the compress is to be renewed every time the wound is dressed.

NOTE.

The only way to learn how to use bandages, slings and splints; how to make tourniquets, and how to handle fractures, is to have someone who thoroughly understands these things show you in person how to do them and then for you to do them yourself. It is, therefore, suggested that such instruction be received from some non-commissioned officer of the Hospital Corps.

CHAPTER V.

FIELD SERVICE



While loyalty to superiors is most important in garrison, it is more so in the field, especially in the presence of the enemy, where the lack of ab-

enemy, where the lack of absolute loyalty on the part of

The Camp Fire Crane.

subordinates may defeat the plans of superiors and result in disaster for both subordinate and superior.

In the field less attention is paid to the appearance of dress, niceties of military courtesy, etc., than in garrison. Field service offers a better opportunity for *individuality*, and every man should be a "natural born hustler," bearing in mind the injunction, "The Lord helps those who help themselves."



Camp Broom.

A Good Camp Lamp can be made by using clear tallow fat, (fat of animals), melted down and put in an old tin can. Improvise a wick from unravelled cotton or tent canvas, put one end in can and the other end on edge of can and wire.

A Good Camp Candlestick. A safe one can be improvised from a potato with a hole in it—

bottom sliced off so it will stand firmly—or an old can partly filled with dirt.

A Good Camp Spoon, Knife and Fork can be made from a shell and split stick. A fork can easily be whittled, and a good



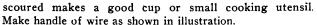
(Note: The illustrations and very nearly all the text beginning with, "A Good Camp Lamp," on this page to "To Make a Good Camp Lantern," page 266, are from "COMPLETE CAMPERS' Manual," published by the Gold Medal Furniture Co.)

knife made from a piece of tin cut from an old can and inserted in a split stick; lash it tight with wire.



A Good Dinner Plate or Cooking Utensil, from a piece of green thick barky tree, using smooth part for food.

Any Old Tin Can. Top carefully burnt out over camp fire, then





Frying or Broiling without Utensils. Use the green, thick bark of a tree, rough side down on fire. Use the camp fire tongs (as illustrated on page 264) or make a toaster and broiler as shown, from a





The Bark Plate and Broiler.

stick having a split end which will hold the meat over a hot coal fire. Don't pierce the meat.

Always carry a small bag of salt in the haversack.



A Reliable Camp Clock. A very accurate one can be improvised by making a sun dial of a piece of stick stuck in the earth where the sun's rays can cast the shadow of the stick on the ground. You, can mark the ground most accurately if one of your party has a watch. Then the clock will serve you well, when the man with

the watch is gone.

Don't Spoil a Good Knife. In opening tin cans in camp, take the camp axe. Cut a cross in the center and open the cuts afterward, but not with the fingers.

To Heat a Tent Without a Stove. Build a camp fire near tent opening, surround it partly with a radiator of logs, bark of tree or brush, so as to throw the heat inside.



Another Way. Throw into camp fire a lot of stones, the larger the better, let them get red hot, put into bucket and carry into tent, invert the bucket over them, and it will surprise you. With a change of stones in the fire you can renew and keep warm all night long;—or use camp kettle.

Still Another Way. (Perfectly safe if common sense is used). Dig a pit half a bucket in size somewhere in the tent. Fill it heaping full of red hot clear coals (embers) from the camp fire, taking care no unburnt or smoky wood is therein. Now cover this with the kettle or pail. With mud, plaster up the edges, and it will keep your tent and you warm all night long. Use camp pails (iron of course).



And Still Another Way. Dig a trench from interior of tent to a fire in a hole outside of tent, covering the trench with old pieces of tin, sod, etc. To heat all the space in the tent, dig a trench all the way through the tent, having the fire at one end of trench and the chimney at the other, both fire and chimney being, of course, outside. The hot air passing through the trench-flue will keep the tent warm.

In Case of Fire in Tent. If serious, lay hold of the bottom of the bedding and pull out, and with a blanket smother the fire, quickly. If fire is caught in time you can smother it.

Let the tent go, but save the outfit therein, if possible. You can improvise shelter but not the outfit, so save that part first.

To Find Out Correctly How the Winds Blow. If the wind is very light, place your finger in your mouth for a minute, moisten it, then hold it in the air. The coolest side indicates the direction from which the wind blows.



A Good Fire Shovel.—Can be made of a piece of tin and a split stick; it is also an excellent broiler.

How to Sleep Warm. Sheets of paper, or an old newspaper sewed between two blankets, equals three blankets. A thin vest lined with paper equals two.

In cold weather, it is most important both for comfort and

health that the extremities be kept warm at night. A sweater with high rolling collar, a pair of heavy woolen socks and a woolen knitted night-cap are excellent for this purpose, being equivalent to two or three blankets.

Chafing. If the seams of underwear chafe or gall the skin, turn inside out. Common corn starch is a most excellent talcum or chafing preventative and cure.

If Soaking Wet. If soaking wet and no dry clothes handy take off wet garments and wring them out as dry as possible—put on again,—you are less liable to take cold, and will be much warmer besides.

Burn Up All Kitchen and Table Refuse. Even potato skins and wet tea or coffee grounds, burn out even tin cans in the camp fire, if thrown out they are fly and maggot breeders, and mean lots of flies in camp. Burnt out and thrown aside they are harmless.

To Test the Freshness of Meats, Game, Etc. Thrust a knife blade into center of flesh—remove the blade; your nose to the knife blade will do the rest. Meat is often fresh outside when the inside is not. Your nose can't tell inside—remove the knife blade can.

For Washing Flannels and Woolens. Don't wring out, hang them up dripping wet and they won't wrinkle up or shrink.

To Keep Fresh Meats, Game, Etc. By hanging in old sack, sack opening downward; secure with cord, tied to legs of game; then take a few branches of leaves and cover; the rustle of these leaves will help keep the flies away and the meat cool. Fasten the bottom opening with splinters of wood, so you can get at meat without trouble.

Biscuit Cutter and Rolling Pin. The tin baking powder can cover makes an excellent biscuit cutter and any bottle a good rolling pin—even an unopened can.

To Cool Water. Any old well soaked cloths, wrapped around outside of bottle or bucket will, if hung in the shade, help cool contents. Remove the cork.

Water may also be cooled by wetting the canteen and then hanging in a cool place.

Clothes Hanger. A wire or rope stretched across upper part of the vertical tent poles makes a good clothes hanger.

Hot Water Bottle. A canteen filled with boiling water is a foot warmer (a hot water bottle for your camp bed), that insures you the warmth of an extra blanket, and is invaluable in emergencies of camp sickness.

Life Preservers. Three or four empty canteens, tightly corked and fastened together, make a very good life preserver.

A Good Camp Bed for Tents, or Tent Carpet. Take fine ends of any branch clippings, and plenty of them. Commence at the head of tent, lay rows of them butts to the rear, in successive layers. If this is done right and carefully and ends locked with a log rolled on so as to hold end in place, an extremely soft bed is the result. Over this spread a piece of canvas or blanket.

If Thirsty and Can't Find Water. Place a pebble or button in the mouth and keep it there; it will surprise you with the result, and relieve that dryness entirely—try it.

Lost in Camp. When you find you have lost your way, don't lose your head—keep cool; try and not let your brains get into your feet. By this, we mean, don't run around and make things worse, and play yourself out. First: Sit down and think; cool off, then climb a tree, or hill, and endeavor to locate some familiar object you passed, so as to retrace your steps. If it gets dark, build a rousing camp fire. Ten to one you will be missed from camp, and your comrades will soon be searching for you, and your fire will be seen by them. Give distress signals, but don't waste all your ammunition thus. It's ten to one morning and a clear head, after a comfortable night, (if you make it so) will reveal to you the fact that your camp is much closer to you than you imagined.

To locate position—note the limbs and bark of trees—the north side of trees can be noted by the thickness and general roughness. Moss most generally is to be found near the roots on the north side. Note also, limbs or longer branches, which generally are to be found longer on south side of trees, while the branches exposed to the north most generally are knotty, twisted and drooped. In the forest the tops of the pine trees dip or trend to the north; also: If you find water, follow it; it generally leads somewhere—where civilization exists. The tendency of people lost, is to travel in a circle uselessly: by all means, keep cool, and deliberate. Blaze your way, by leaving marks on trees to indicate the direction you have taken.

To Make a Fire Without Matches. Take a dry handkerchief or cotton lining of your coat, scrape out a very fine lint, a few handfuls, by using the crystal of your watch, compass or spectacle, a sun glass can be made that will ignite the lint, which can be blown to fire.

Another Way. Sprinkle powder of cartridge as a fuse to the cotton lint, and with the cartridge percussion cap you can easily ignite the lint, dry moss, leaves, etc.

Still Another Way. Take scrapings of very fine pine wood, find a piece of quartz or hard ragged rock, by using your knife or bayonet as a steel you have a practical flint and steel. If you haven't these things, use two pieces of rough, jagged stone and by striking them together sharply in slanting blows you can ignite the lint or scrapings.

To Dry Inside of Wet Boots, Shoes, Etc. The last thing at night take a few handfuls of clean dry pebbles, heat them in frying pan, kettle or campfire until very hot, place them in the boots or shoes, they will dry them out thoroughly in a few hours, shake once in a while. Oats or corn may also be used, but they are not available always and pebbles are. Now is an excellent time to grease or oil them.

To make a Good Camp Lantern. From any ordinary clear glass bottle, if the bottle is long necked. Heat a piece of wire red hot, and wrap it around the part below the neck, the wide part, submerge the neck into a bucket of water and it will cut the part surrounded by the hot wire as smooth and clean as if cut to order. Now wire a handle to carry it by, with a loop over the bottom, fill ¼ full with moist dirt or sand, forming a hole therein with a round stick, insert your piece of candle in this hole, cover with a piece of old tin can top (perforated with holes) and you have a good outside camp lantern.

To Keep Matches Dry. Cork a few in a small bottle.



To Correctly Ascertain the Points of the Compass. Face the sun in the morning; spread out your arms straight from the body—before you is east, behind you the west, to your right hand, the south, left, north, (accurately.) If the sun don't shine, note the tops of pine trees, they invariably dip to the north. (See also lost in camp).

Bathing. Be careful about bathing in strange places. Don't dive; weeds may be at bottom or sharp rocks. Water that looks inviting often is full of treacherous, slimy weeds in which once caught it is almost impossible to get free. Look out for deep unseen mud holes. Better splash water over body than to take big risks.

Drying Clothes in Cloudy Weather. Build a dome-shaped work by bending twigs into a half circle, with ends in ground, over a smoldering fire, and place the clothes on the bent twigs.

Fording Streams. In case of a quick-sand bottom, send in a few men on foot to find a solid place. Stakes are then driven to mark the way, and the command crosses the stream. Wagons should not stop while crossing a stream, for in case of soft bottoms, they will likely get bogged.

Mules should always be watered before starting to cross a stream—otherwise they will very likely stop to drink, and the wagon may get stuck.

It is well to remember that the shallowest water is generally found from one salient—that is, one projecting point—of the bank to another, diagnally across. The bends and hollows or re-entrants usually have the deepest water.

To Cross an Unfordable Stream. If narrow, try to construct a bridge of some kind, or make a temporary crossing by felling trees opposite to each other on opposite sides.

Wagon bodies covered with canvas or wagon sheets, lashed at the ends and fastened, make good boats.

INDIVIDUAL COOKING

The following remarks on individual cooking, prepared by Captain Holbrook and published by the Fort Riley Training School for Bakers and Cooks, are of so valuable a nature that, with the permission of the author, they are here reproduced:

For such individual cooking as may be necessary for the soldier when thrown upon his own resources, the following Bills of Fare have been prepared. Where the tin cup and spoon are mentioned, reference is made to those issued with the field mess kit.

Remember that the best fire for cooking is a small, clear one, or better yet, a few brisk coals.

Almost anything that can be cooked at all can be prepared in the mess kit, though the variety is necessarily small and quantities limited on account of few utensils of small capacity.



TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Ordnance tin cup holds about 76 of a quart, and is most convenient in determining the weights of the several components of the ration used in the field. By filling it level full of the several articles noted below, the weights there given were accurately determined.

I Ordnance tin cup level full holds

1 pound of flour.

1½ pounds of beans.

1½ pounds of rice.

11/2 pounds of pease.

11/4 pounds of hominy.

11/4 pounds of corn meal.

10 ounces of coffee, roasted and ground.

6 ounces of tea, English breakfast.

7 ounces of tea, Oolong.

10 ounces of tea, Young Hyson.

1½ pounds of sugar, granulated.

2 pounds of salt, issue.

Company Commanders in estimating the amounts that will be required for each meal may assume that one man will consume for one meal about

- 1 ounce of sugar.
- ½ ounce of coffee, 1 ounce chocolate or cocoa or 1-10 ounce of tea.
- 4 ounces of dried vegetables.
- 4 ounces of flour or 4 hardtacks.
- 8 ounces of fresh vegetables.
- 4 ounces of sliced bacon or 6 to 8 ounces of fresh meat.
- 1-5 ounce of salt.
- 1-50 ounce of pepper.

SUGGESTIONS FOR HANDLING BILL OF FARE NO. 1

1. Take two-thirds of a cup of water and bring to a boil. Add four spoonfuls of rice and boil until soft, i. e., until it can be mashed by the fingers with but little resistance. This will require about 15 minutes. Add two pinches of salt and, after stirring, pour off the water and empty the rice out on the lid of the mess pan.

LLS OF FARI

13. 14.	8. 9. 11.		?	òй	4	. લ સ
Meat and Vegetable Stew Broiled Steak Boiled Fish Etc.	Fried Bacon Fried Bacon Corned Beef (cold) Fried Fish and Bacon	etc. WHEN T	Fried Steak	Bacon	Bacon	Bacon Meat and Vegetable Stew Broiled Steak
Baked Potatoes Fried Potatoes Etc.	Fried Potatoes Flap Jack Tomato Stew Baked Potatoes	Or TIME IS MORE LIMITED	Rice Boiled Potatoes Cold Tomatoes	Oatmeal Baked Potatoes	and Onions Stewed Tomatoes	Boiled Rice Fried Potatoes
Hoe Cake Hard Bread Hard Bread Etc.	Hard Bread Hard Bread Hard Bread	Etc.	Hard Bread	Hard Bread Flap Jack	Hoe Cake	Flap Jack Flap Jack Hard Bread
Tea Cocoa Tea Etc.	Coffee Coffee Coffee Coffee	ਹ	Coffee	Tea Chocolate	Coffee	Coffee Coffee Cocoa

- 2. Meanwhile, fry three slices of bacon until slightly browned in the mess pan over a brisk fire or hot coals, and lay them on top of the rice, leaving sufficient grease in the pan in which to fry the flap jack.
- 3. Take six spoonfuls of flour and one-third spoonful of baking powder and mix thoroughly. Add sufficient cold water to make a batter that will drip freely from the spoon. Add a pinch of salt and two pinches of sugar and pour the batter into the mess pan, which should contain the grease from the fried bacon. Place over medium hot coals and bake from five to seven minutes; see that it will slip easily in the pan and then, by a quick toss, turn it over and continue the baking from five to seven minutes longer or until, by examination, it is found to be done.
- 4. While the batter is frying, wash out the tin cup; fill two-thirds with water and let come to a boil. Add one medium heaping spoonful of coffee and stir well and, if desired, one spoonful of sugar and let boil for about five minutes. Let simmer for about ten minutes longer. Settle by a dash of cold water or let stand a few minutes.

. A hot meal is now ready to serve. Time about 40 minutes.

MEATS

Bacon. Cut side of bacon in half lengthwise. Then cut slices about five to the inch, three of which should generally be sufficient for one man for one meal. Place in a mess pan with about one-half inch of cold water. Let come to a boil and then pour the water off. Fry over a brisk fire, turning the bacon once and quickly browning it. Remove the bacon to lid of mess pan, leaving the grease for frying potatoes, onions, rice, flap jacks, etc., according to recipe.

Fresh Meat—To fry. To fry, a small amount of grease (1 to 2 spoonfuls) is necessary. Put grease in mess pan and let come to a smoking temperature, then drop in the steak and, if about one-half inch thick, let fry for about one minute before turning—depending upon whether it is desired it shall be rare, medium or well done. Then turn and fry briskly as before. Salt and pepper to taste.

Applies to beef, veal, pork, mutton, venison, etc.

Fresh Meat—To broil. Cut in slices about one inch thich, from half as large as the hand to four times that size. Sharpen a stick or branch of convenient length—say from two to four feet long and weave the point of the stick through the steak several times so that it may be readily turned over a few brisk coals or on the windward side of a small fire. Allow to brown nicely, turning frequently. Salt and pepper to

RECIPES
Drinks

(For one meal for one man)

TEA ½ lev. sp.	CHOCOLATE 1 cu. in.	COCOA 1 hpg. spn.	COFFEE 1 hpg. spn.	Article & Amount
3	;	*	cup	Amount of Water
3	3	:	Water boils	Add When
3	•	:	5 min.	Let Boil
1 " " .	:	11 12 1	1 spn. sug.	Add if Desired
Let stand or "draw" five minutes. If allowed to stand longer, the tea will get bitter unless separated from the grains.	Stir when adding until dissolved. Ready to serve when sufficiently cooled.	Stir when adding until dissolved. Ready to serve when sufficiently cooled.	Stir grains well when adding. Let simmer 10 minutes after boiling. Settle with a dash of water or let stand a few minutes. Ready to serve.	Remarks

CHOCOLATE and COCOA. About one ounce per man per meal. If available, milk should be used in the place of water, and should be kept somewhat below the boiling point. Mix a one pound can of evaporated milk with 3) quarts of water to make one gallon of milk of the proper consistency for use in making

Norz: COFFEE made by above receipt is of medium strength and the same as when using four ounces to the gallon of water. It is within the limit of the ration if made but twice each day. TEA. A little more than medium strength, the same as when using 3-5 ounce to the gallon, and within the ration allowance if made three times per day.

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DRIED VEGETABLES (For one meal for one man)

	Should be boiled until grains (while still nicely separated) may be crushed between the fingers with but little resistance. Then drain off the water.	All water should now be taken up by the Cornneal, Hominy or Oatmeal which forms a thick paste.	When done the beans should still be whole but soft. Add one small slice of bacon one-half hour before done. Add	Above remark applies.	Not recommended on account of time required for cooking.
Add if Desired	l hpg. spn. sug.		ŧ		
Season With	2 pnchs. salt	:	· ·		:
Boii Boii	20 mins.	:	2 or 3 hrs.	3 or 4 hrs.	2
Add When	Water boils	:	Water is put on		
Amount of of Water	dno em .	: :	-es ess 5 5	com E	2
Article & Amount	RICE 4 hpg. spns.	CORNMEAL, HOMINY, FINE OATMEAL Hog, spins, DRIFFI SW.	4 hpg. spns. LIMA BEANS 4 hpg. spns.	CHILI BEANS AND FRIJOLES 4 hpg. spns.	BEANS, ISSUE BRIED GR. PEAS HOMINY, COARSE SPLIT PEAS 4 hpg. spns.

Note: By a heaping spoonful is meant here all that can readily be taken up.

A pinch of salt is the amount that can readily be taken up between the end of the thumb and forefinger.

taste. Meat with considerable fat is preferred, though any meat may be broiled in this manner.

Fresh Meat—To stew. Cut into chunks from one-half inch to one inch cube. Fill cup one-third full of meat and cover with about one inch of water. Let boil or simmer about one hour or until tender. Add such fibrous vegetables as carrots, turnips or cabbage, cut into small chunks, soon after the meat is put on to boil, and potatoes, onions, or other tender vegetables when the meat is about half done. Amount of vegetables to be added, about the same as meat, depending upon supply and taste. Salt and pepper to taste. Applies to all fresh meats and fowls. The proportion of meat and vegetables used varies with their abundance and fixed quantities cannot be adhered to. Fresh fish can be handled as above, except that it is cooked much quicker, and potatoes, onions, and canned corn are the only vegetables generally used with it, thus making a chowder. A slice of bacon would greatly improve the flavor. May be conveniently cooked in mess pan or tin cup.

FRESH VEGETABLES

Potatoes, Fried. Take two medium sized potatoes or one large one (about one-half pound), peel and cut into slices about one-fourth inch thick and scatter well in the mess pan in which the grease remains after frying bacon. Add sufficient water to half cover the potatoes, cover with the lid to keep the moisture in, and let come to a boil from 15 to 20 minutes. Remove the cover and dry as desired. Salt and pepper to taste. During the cooking the bacon already prepared may be kept on the cover, which is most conveniently placed bottom side up over the cooking vegetables.

Onions, Fried. Same as potatoes.

Potatoes, Boiled. Peel two medium sized potatoes or one large one (about one-half pound), and cut in coarse chunks of about the same size—say one and one-half inch cubes. Place in mess pan and three-fourths fill with water. Cover with lid and let boil or simmer for 15 or 20 minutes. They are done when easily penetrated with a sharp stick. Pour off the water and let dry out for one or two minutes over hot ashes or light coals.

Potatoes Baked. Take two medium sized potatoes or one large one cut in half (about one-half pound). Lay in a bed of light coals, cover with same and smother with ashes. Do not disturb for 30 or 40 minutes, when they should be done.



Canned Tomatoes. One two-pound can is generally sufficient for five men.

Stew. Pour into the mess pan one man's allowance of tomatoes, add about two large hardtacks broken into small pieces and let come to a boil. Add salt and pepper to taste, or add a pinch of salt and one-fourth spoonful of sugar.

Or, having fried the bacon, pour the tomatoes into the mess pan, the grease remaining, and add if desired, two broken hardtacks. Set over a brisk fire and let come to a boil.

Or, heat the tomatoes just as they come from the can, adding two pinches of salt and one-half spoonful of sugar if desired.

Or, especially in hot weather, eaten cold with hard bread they are very palatable.

HOT BREADS

Flap Jack. Take six spoonfuls of flour and one-third spoonful of baking powder and mix thoroughly (or dry mix in a large pan before issue, at the rate of 25 pounds of flour and three half pound cans of baking powder for 100 men). Add sufficient cold water to make a batter that will drip freely from the spoon, adding a pinch of salt. Pour into the mess pan, which should contain the grease from fried bacon, or a spoonful of butter or fat, and place over medium hot coals, sufficient to bake so that in from five to seven minutes, the flap jack may be turned by a quick toss of the pan. Fry from five to seven minutes longer or until, by examination, it is found to be done.

Hoe Cake. Hoe cake is made exactly the same as flap jack by substituting corn meal for flour.

EMERGENCY RATION

Emergency Rations. Detailed instructions as to the manner of preparing the emergency ration are found on the label with each can. Remember that even a very limited amount of bacon or hard bread, or both, taken with the emergency ration makes it far more palatable, and greatly extends the period during which it can be consumed with relish. For this reason it would be better to husband the supply of hard bread and bacon to use with the emergency ration when it becomes evident that the latter must be consumed, rather than to retain the emergency ration to the last extremity to be used exclusively for a longer period than two or three days.

CHAPTER VI.

THE USE, DESCRIPTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE RIFLE

The soldier should know his rifle as he knows his best friend, and should thoroughly understand its peculiarities, if it has any.

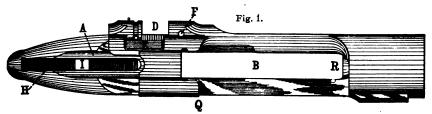
The man who can not shoot reduces materially his value as a soldier. Every soldier should, by care, practice and effort, make of himself the best shot he is capable of becoming.

Every noncommissioned officer should study carefully the principles laid down in the Small Arms Firing Regulations. To those who would like to specialize along those lines, the author would recommend "Modern Rifle Shooting in Peace, War and Sport," by Tippins (Published by J. S. Phillips, 121 Fleet St., E. C. London).

"Our Military Rifle and How To Use It," by Bowman (Published by ARMS & THE MAN, Washington, D. C.) and "Suggestions To Military Riflemen" (Published by the Franklin Hudson Pub. Co., Kansas City, Mo.) contain information of value to any man wishing to improve his shooting.

DESCRIPTION AND NOMENCLATURE OF THE RIFLE.(1)

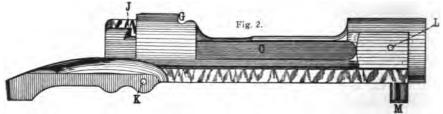
The RECEIVER, Fig. 1, top view, Fig. 2, right side view, and Fig. 3, front end view, has the hole, A, called the well, which receives the bolt; the magazine opening, B; the channel, C, for the top locking lug; the



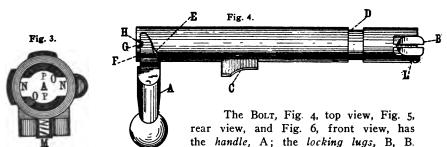
cut-off seat, D; the cut-off thumb piece recess, E; ejector pin hole, F; clip slots, G; cocking piece groove, H; sear nose slot, I; extracting

(1) The text and illustrations of the rest of this chapter are from the Ordnance Department pamphlet on the subject.

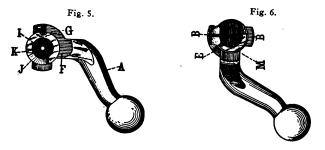
cam, J; sear joint pin hole, K; gas escape hole, L; recoil lug, M, in which is the hole for the front guard screw; the recesses for the bolt locking



lugs, N N; the locking cams, O O; the locking shoulders, P P; the safety shoulder, Q; and the cartridge ramp, R.



which sustain the shock of the discharge, the one on top being slotted to allow the passage of the point of the ejector; the safety lug, C, which comes into play only in the event of the locking lugs yielding under powder pressure; the extractor collar groove, D; extracting cam, E; sleeve clearance, F; safety lock spindle notch, G; sleeve lock notch, H; firing pin hole, I; cocking cam, J; cock notch, K; extractor tongue groove, L; the rim, M.



DESCRIPTION AND NOMENCLATURE OF THE RIFLE.

The SLEEVE LOCK, Fig. 7, left end view, and Fig. 8, under side view, has the *spindle*, A, which is bored out to receive the sleeve lock

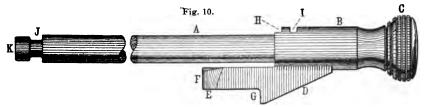
spring; the latch, B; and the sleeve lock pin groove, C. It is designed to prevent accidental turning of the sleeve when the bolt is drawn back.

Fig. 7

Barrier C

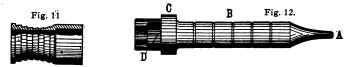
The SLEEVE LOCK SPRING and PIN are shown in Fig. 9.

The FIRING PIN, Fig. 10, consists of the firing pin rod, A, and the cocking piece, B, which are made separately, the former being screwed



into the latter and riveted in assembling; the length of the rod is so adjusted that when the front end of the cocking piece bears against the interior shoulder of the sleeve the striker point will project the proper distance beyond the face of the bolt. Other parts are the knob, C; lug, D; cocking cam, E; nose, F; sear notch, G; locking shoulder, H; locking groove, I; neck, J; and head, K.

The FIRING PIN SLEEVE, Fig. 11, sectional view, fits over the front end of the firing pin and the rear end of the striker, covering the joint hole,



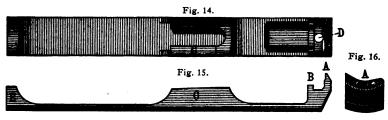
and preventing accidental separation of the firing pin and striker; its rear end forms the front bearing for the mainspring.

The STRIKER, Fig. 12, has the point, A; the body, B; the shoulder, C; and the joint hole, D, by which it is secured to the firing pin. The annular grooves on the striker retain the lubricating oil and prevent the accumulation of rust thereon.

The Mainspring is shown in Fig. 13.

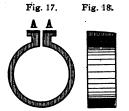
Fig. 13.

The EXTRACTOR, Fig. 14, inside view, Fig. 15, top view, and Fig. 16, front end view, has the *hook*, A, by which the cartridge case is extracted from the chamber, the *tongue*, B, which rides in its groove at the



front end of the bolt; the lug, C C, which is undercut to receive the ears on the lugs of the extractor collar; the gas escape hole, D; and the back rest, E, which is curved to fit the circle of the bolt.

The EXTRACTOR COLLAR, Fig. 17, end view, and Fig. 18, side view, has the ears, A A, which fit in the undercuts on the inside of the extractor. by which means and with the assistance of the extractor tongue and



groove the extractor is held in place. The collar is bent into position on the bolt in manufacture, and should not be removed unless proper tools are at hand to replace it.

The EJECTOR, Fig. 19, has the point, A; the heel, B; and the ejector pin hole, C. It is hinged on the ejector pin in its recess in the left



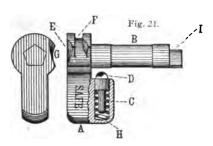
side of the receiver, ejection being accomplished by the slotted lug on the bolt coming in contact with the heel when the bolt is drawn to the rear.

Fig. 20.

The head of the EJECTOR PIN, Fig. 20, is slotted for the purpose of providing sufficient tension to hold the pin in its place during the process of assembling.



The SAFETY LOCK, Fig. 21, rear and side views, consists of the thumb piece, A, the spindle, B, spring, C, and spring spindle, D, assembled in

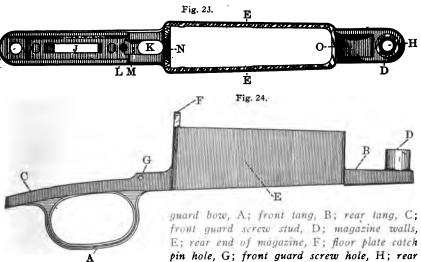


manufacture. It has the cam, E; the locking groove, F; the cocking biece groove, G; the spring spindle hole, H; and the bolt clearance, I. The spring and spring spindle are shown in Fig.

22; the latter, projecting into its groove in the sleeve, under the action of the spring, prevents any movement of the safety lock

to the rear, and when in the recesses in the groove, retains the safety lock turned either to the right or left or in the vertical position for dismounting bolt mechanism. The words "Safe" and "Ready" impressed on opposite sides of the thumb piece indicate that the firing mechanism is locked or ready for firing.

The GUARD, of which the body of the magazine forms a part, is shown in Fig. 23, top view, and Fig. 24, right side view. Its parts are:



guard screw hole, I; trigger slot, J; floor plate lug slot, K; floor catch spring hole, L; floor plate catch slot, M; ramp, N; and the lightening cuts, O.

The FLOOR PLATE, Fig. 25, inside view, and Fig. 26, sectional view, has the tenon, A, which fits into a groove at the front end of the magazine and with the assistance of the floor plate catch retains the floor

Fig. 25.

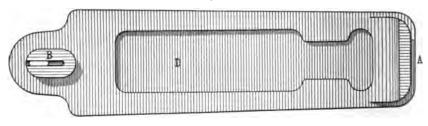
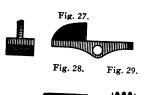




plate securely in its place at the bottom of the magazine; the lug, B, which is slotted to receive the floor plate catch and has a tenon on its front end which fits into a slot in the magazine; the cavity, C, through which the

floor plate catch is released by means of the end of a bullet; the magazine spring recess, D, and the magazine spring seat, E.

The Floor Plate Catch, Fig. 27, hinges on



CATCH PIN, Fig. 28, and is operated by the FLOOR PLATE CATCH SPRING, Fig. 29. Its function is to retain the floor plate in its seat.

The MAGAZINE SPRING is shown in Fig. 30; the smaller end slides into the undercuts on the follower, and the larger end fits in the same way into the undercuts in the floor plate.



Fig. 30.

DESCRIPTION AND NOMENCLATURE OF THE RIFLE.

The Follower, Fig. 31, top view, and Fig. 32, right side view, has the rib, A, which serves to locate the cartridges in the magazine and guides the last cartridge into the chamber; the front stop for the magazine spring.

Fig. 31.

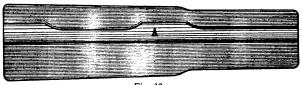


Fig. 32.



B; the rear stop for magazine spring, C, and the lugs, D, in which are the undercuts for the magazine spring.

The Cut-off, Fig. 33, side view, Fig. 34, rear view, and Fig. 35, outer edge, has the thumb piece, A; body, B; magazine fire groove, C; dismounting groove, D; cut-off spindle hole, E; cut-off spindle screw hole, G, and the serrature, H. The words on

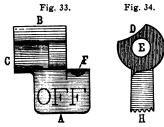


Fig. 35.

opposite s i d e s of the thumb piece indicate to the firer whether the magazine is

"on" or "off." When the cut-off thumb piece is turned down, indicating "off," and the bolt is drawn to the rear, the rear end of the slotted locking lug stops against the project-

ing front end of the cut-off body. The piece is then ready for single loading. When the cut-off thumb piece is turned up, indicating "on," and the bolt is drawn to the rear, the rear end of the slotted locking lug stops against the shoulder at the rear end of the magazine fire groove. The piece is then ready for loading from the magazine. When the cut-off thumb piece is in the intermediate position, the dismounting groove, D, permits the bolt to be drawn entirely out of the receiver.

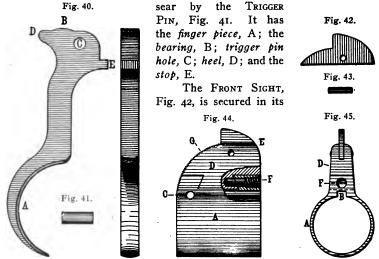
The Cut-off Spindle, Fig. 36, has the cut-off spindle screw groove. A, and the dismounting groove, B.

The Cut-off Spindle Screw, Fig. 37, goes through the cut-off from the outer edge of the thumb piece, its end fitting into the groove in the cut-off spindle.



The Cut-off Spring, Fig. 38, and its Spindle, Fig. 39, retain the cut-off in its seat in the receiver with the thumb piece turned up for loading from the magazine, down for single loading, or in the intermediate position for permitting the removal of the bolt. The spindle head works in a groove in left side of receiver, having three small notches corresponding to the above positions of the cut-off.

The TRIGGER, Fig. 40, right side view, is hinged in its slot in the



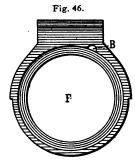
slot in the front sight movable stud by the Front Sight Pin, Fig. 43; the pin is tapering, and its small end is driven in from the right and the ends upset to prevent accidental removal.

The Front Sight Fixed Stud and Front Sight Movable Stud, with Front Sight in place, are shown assembled, Fig. 44, right side view, and Fig. 45, front view. The Front Sight Fixed Stud, A, has a slot, B.

DESCRIPTION AND NOMENCLATURE OF THE RIFLE.

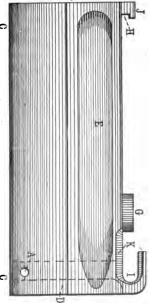
which, bearing on a lug on the upper side of the barrel, prevents lateral displacement of the stud; and hole, C, for the Front Sight Stud Pin, which prevents longitudinal displacement of the stud. The Front Sight Movable Stud, D, has the front sight pin hole, E. It is held by the undercut slot in the front sight stud and secured from lateral displacement by the Front Sight Screw, F. The recess for this screw is not drilled in the movable stud until the rifle has been targeted and the correct position of the movable stud determined. The rear face, G, of both the front sight fixed stud and front sight movable stud is serrated to prevent any reflection of light from this surface interfering with the aiming.

The REAR SIGHT FIXED BASE, Fig. 46, rear end view, and Fig. 47, right side view, has the holes, A and B, for the base pin and base spline,



respectively, by which it is firmly secured to the barrel and lateral and longitudinal movement prevented; the undercut, D, for the tenon of the hand guard; the lightenning cuts, E; the barrel hole, F; the

pivot lug, G, for the movable base; the undercut, H, for the lip on the rear end of the movable base; the undercut, I, for the windage screw and the lip on the front end of the movable base; the lug, J, on the top of which are two zero marks for the wind guage graduations; and the chamfer, K, the seat for the windage screw collar. This chamfer is carried to the rear to permit of the assembling of the fixed base and the windage screw. On the left side of the front lug the chamfer corresponding to K

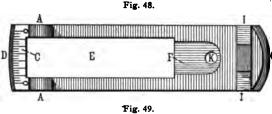


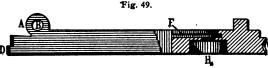
is merely a conical recess for the head of the windage screw.

The Base Spline locates and prevents the base from turning on the barrel.

The Base Pin, similar to the base spline, prevents longitudinal movement of the base on the barrel.

The MOVABLE BASE, Fig. 48, top view, and Fig. 49, right side view, has the ears, A, in which are the holes, B, for the joint pin, which serves





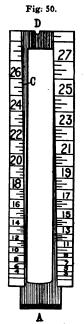
spring seat, F, which is undercut to admit the lip on the front end of the base spring, the lip, G, in which is a worm gear for the engagement of the windage screw; the pivot hole, H, for the pivot lug on the fixed base; and the shoulders, I, on which the front end of the leaf rests when down. The hole, K, is made for convenience in manufacture.

The LEAF, Fig. 50, top view (when down), and Fig. 51, right side view, has the joint, A, in which is the joint pin hole; the rib, B; the undercut, C, for the drift slide and the sighting notch, D. The free end of the base spring bears against

the lower end of the leaf and maintains it in either its lowered or raised position. The leaf is graduated from 100 to 2,850 yards. The lines extending across one or both branches of the leaf are 100-yard divisions, the longer of the short lines are 50-yard and the shorter lines

25-yard divisions.

as a hinge for the leaf; the wind guage graduations, C, each point of which corresponds to a lateral deviation of four inches for each 100 yards; the lip, D, which fits in the undercut in the rear end of the fixed base; the spring opening, E; the







The DRIFT SLIDE, Fig. 52, top view (leaf down) has the peephole, A; the field view, B; the drift slide pin, C, riveted to the slide in manufacture; and the peep notches, D. The lines on either side of the peephole and lower peep notch enable the drift slide to be accurately set at any desired graduation on the leaf.

As the slide is moved up or down on the leaf the drift slide moves with it and at the same time has a lateral movement in the undercut between the branches of the leaf, thus automatically correcting for drift. This movement corrects for all drift up to 600 yards, but for only part of the drift beyond that range.

With the leaf up, ranges from 100 to 2,350 yards can be obtained through the peephole; from 100 to 2,450 yards through the lower peep notch at the bottom of field view; and from 1,400 to 2,750 yards through the upper peep notch in the upper edge of the drift slide.

The 2,850-yard range is obtained through the sighting notch in the upper end of the leaf.

With the leaf down and using the open notch in slide cap the sights are set for 530 yards or battle line firing for the down position of the slide.

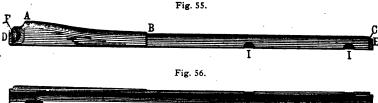
The Stock is shown in Fig. 53, top view, and Fig. 54, right side view. The parts are the butt, A; small, B; magazine well, C; barrel bed, D; air chamber, E, which reduces the charring effect of a heated barrel on the stock; small butt plate screw hole and seat for the butt plate tang, F; butt swivel plate seat, G; mortise for receiver tang lug and hole for rear guard screw, H; mortise for scar and slot for trigger, I; cut-off thumb-piece recess, J; mortise for recoil on re-

ceiver, K; bed for fixed base, L; grasping grooves, N; shoulder for lower band, O; bed for band spring, P; shoulder for upper band, Q; channels for decreasing weight, R; upper band

screw hole, S; and the stock screw hole, T. The large hole in the butt is for decreasing weight, and the smaller one is a pocket for the combination oiler and thong case.

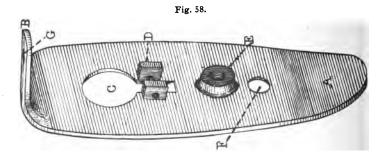
The initials of the inspector and the year of fabrication are stamped on the left side in the rear of the cut-off thumb piece recess.

The HAND GUARD, Fig. 55, right side, and Fig. 56, bottom or inner



surface, has the swell, A, for the protection of the rear sight; the shoulder, B, for the lower band; the shoulder, C, for the upper band; the rear tenon, D, which enters the undercut in the fixed base; the front Fig. 57. tenon, E, which enters the undercut in the upper band; the clearance F, for the windage screw knob; air chamber, H, and recess, I, for the HAND GUARD CLIPS which are shown in Fig. The hole shown in the cut near the rear end of the inner surface is made for convenience in manufacture.

The BUTT PLATE is represented in Fig. 58. The parts are toe, A; tang, B; cap hole, C; cap ears, D, through which are the cap pin holes;



DESCRIPTION AND NOMENCLATURE OF THE RIFLE.

spring lug, E; large butt plate screw hole, F; and small butt plate screw hole, G. A notch is cut into the edge of the cap hole to facilitate the opening of the cap. For this purpose the flange of the head of a cartridge case can be used.

The BUTT PLATE CAP, Fig. 60, has the cap pin hole, A, and the thumb notch, B. The cap is hinged between the ears of the butt plate on the cap pin and is retained either closed or open by the free end of the CAP SPRING, Fig. 59, which bears on the heel, C.

The BUTT SWIVEL includes the plate, swivel, and

and C for the swivel pin.

pin assembled. The BUTT SWIVEL PLATE, Fig.61, has the holes. A, for the swivel plate screws; B for the swivel,

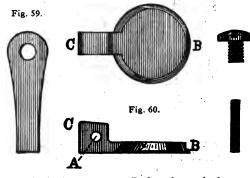
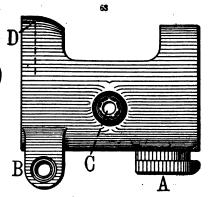


Fig. 62 The BUTT SWIVEL, Fig. 62, is

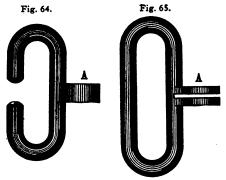
retained in the plate by the BUTT SWIVEL PIN, Fig. 63a.

The UPPER BAND, Fig. 63, has the bayonet lug, A; the ears, B, in which are the holes for the

stacking swivel screw; the upper band screw hole, C, and the undercut. D, for the front tenon on the hand guard.



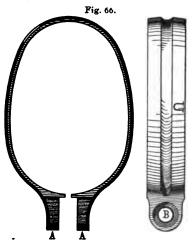
The STACKING SWIVEL, Fig. 64, is hinged by the lug, A, between the ears, B, of the upper band, on the STACKING SWIVEL SCREW.



The Lower Band Swivel, Fig. 65, is hinged by its lug, A, between the ears of the lower band, on the Lower Band Swivel Screw.

The LOWER BAND. Fig. 66, has the ears, A, and the swivel screwholes, B; the front or upper end is designated by the letter U. The lower band and swivel are split between the

ears in order to give better adjustment to the stock and hand guard and permit removal of the band without marring the stock.



The Lower Band Spring, Fig. 67, has the notch, A, which holds the band in place, and the spindle, B, which retains the spring in the stock.

The BAYONET, Model of 1905, is shown in Fig. 68, right side view, with guard and tang, cross-sectioned, and right grip removed, and in Fig. 69, upper or back view, with blade cut off a short distance from the guard.

The blade, A, the tang, B, and the pommel, C, are forged in one piece; the

A Fig. 67.

front or lower edge is sharp along its entire length and the back for a distance of 5 inches from the point.

Immediately in the rear of the guard, D, the tank swells and is recessed to receive the scabbard catch, E, and the bayonet

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Fig. 68.

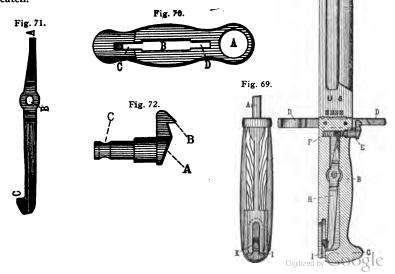
spring, F. The swell in the tang also serves as a seat for the guard which is riveted to the blade in manufacture.

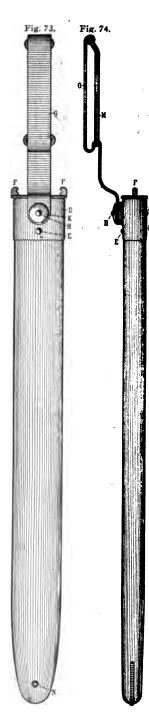
The opening in the tang and pommel for the bayonet catch, H, connects with the recess in the swell of the tang and allows the front end of the bayonet catch to enter its seat in the scabbard catch. The undercut groove, I, receives the stud on the upper band when the bayonet is fixed, the bayonet being held in place by the bayonet catch projecting through the hole, K.

The BAYONET GUARD, Fig. 70, rear view, has the barrel hole, A; the mortise, B, for the blade; the cut, C, for the scabbard catch and scabbard hook; and the clearance cut, D, for the scabbard hook. There are also two holes for the bayonet guard rivets not shown in cut, by means of which the guard is riveted to the blade.

The BAYONET CATCH, Fig. 71, side view, has the *point*, A; the *hole*, B, which is a clearance for the bayonet grip screw; and the *hook*, C, which, projecting from the *hole*, K, in the pommel, engages the stud on the upper band and retains the bayonet in its place on the rifle.

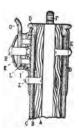
The BAYONET SCABBARD CATCH, Fig. 72, side view, has the thumb piece, A; the hook, B, which retains the bayonet in the scabbard by engaging the scabbard hook; and the hole, C, which receives the point of the bayonet catch.





The BAYONET SCABBARD, Fig. 73, side view, Fig. 74, edge view, and Fig. 75, cross section of upper end, has the wooden body, A, made in two pieces and glued together; the rawhide cover, B, which increases the strength of the scabbard; the leather cover, C; the mouthpiece, D, riveted to the body by the rivets, E E; the mouthpiece hooks, F F, either of which by its engagement with the hook of the scabbard catch on the bayonet retains the bayonet in its place in the scabbard; the scabbard hook, G, attached to the body by the hook rivet, H, which passes through the inside and outside

Fig. 75.

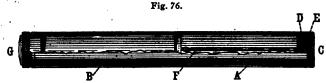


washers, I and K, and the stop washer, L; the fastener, M, and the drain eyelet, N. An offset on the lower end of the hook, traveling in its recess in the stop washer, limits the oscillation of the hook to 50 degrees on each side of the vertical.

Note.—The cavalry is equipped with the U. S. Magazine Rifle, Model of 1903, but without the bayonet or bayonet scabbard.

APPENDAGES AND ACCESSORIES.

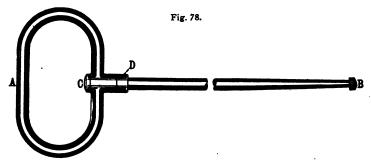
The OILER AND THONG CASE, Fig. 76, is carried in the butt of the stock. It consists of a nickel-plated brass tube, about 6 inches long and 34 inch in diameter, divided transversely, near the center, by a partition,



with both ends fitted with screw caps. In one section is carried a small supply of sperm oil, and in the other the thong and brush used for cleaning the bore of the rifle. The cap on the oil section is fitted with a wire, flattening at its point, which reaches to the bottom of the section and is used for applying oil, a drop or more at a time. The oil is only for the



lubrication of working parts. The cap is also provided with a leather washer to prevent leakage. The cap on the thong section has a leather pad on its outer surface, which prevents the noise that would result from



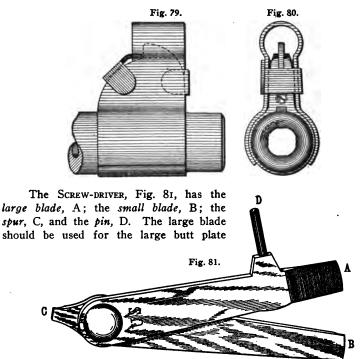
the oiler striking the butt plate cap. The oiler should always be inserted in the stock so that the leather-tipped cap will be next to the butt plate cap. The parts as shown in cut are: Oiler, A; thong case, B; oiler cap,

C; collar, D, into which the cap is screwed; washer, E; dropper, F, and thong case cap, G.

The Thong AND BRUSH are shown in Fig. 77. The thong tip, A, into which the brush, B, is screwed, is provided with a rag slot, C; the thong is knotted in the hole, D, in the tip, and also in the hole, E, in the weight. In cleaning the bore by means of the thong, the brush or rag should always be drawn from the muzzle toward the breech.

The CLEANING ROD, Fig. 78, is made of brass rod, 0.25 inch in diameter, and of sufficient length to extend through the barrel. It has the handle, A; the knob, B; the steel collar, C, riveted to the rod, and the brass sleeve, D, pinned to the rod. The handle swivels on the rod between the collar and the sleeve.

The FRONT SIGHT COVER, Fig. 79, right side view, and Fig. 80, front view, is made of sheet steel.



screw, the butt plate cap screw, and the guard screws; the small blade for all other screws, except the cut-off spindle screw, for which the spur should be used. The pin serves as a drift in removing the butt plate cap, ejector, floor plate catch, sear joint and trigger pins, and the band spring.

THE ASSEMBLED PARTS AND THEIR OPERATIONS

Most of the operating parts may be included under the Bolt Mechanism and Magazine Mechanism.

The Bolt Mechanism consists of the bolt, sleeve, sleeve lock, extractor, extractor collar, cocking piece, safety lock, firing pin, firing pin sleeve, striker, and mainspring. It is shown, assembled, in Fig. 82. The parts shown in the cut are handle, A; sleeve, B; safety lock, C; cocking piece, D; safety lug, E; extractor, F; extractor collar, G; locking lugs, H; extractor tongue groove, I, and gas escape hole, J.

The bolt moves backward and forward and rotates in the well of the receiver; it carries a cartridge, either from the magazine, or one placed by hand in front of it, into the chamber and supports its head when fired.

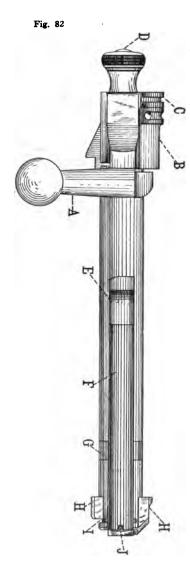
The sleeve unites the parts of the bolt mechanism, and its rotation with the bolt is prevented by the lugs on its sides coming in contact with the receiver.

The hook of the extractor engages in the groove of the cartridge case and retains the head of the latter in the countersink of the bolt until the case is ejected.

The safety lock, when turned to the left, is inoperative; when turned to the right—which can only be done when the piece is cocked—the point of the spindle enters its notch in the bolt and locks the bolt; at the same time its cam forces the cocking piece slightly to the rear, out of contact with the sear, and locks the firing pin.

The bolt mechanism operates as follows: To open the bolt, raise the handle until it comes in contact with the left side of the receiver and pull directly to the rear until the top locking lug strikes the cut-off.

Raising the handle rotates the bolt and separates the locking lugs from their locking shoulders in the receiver, with which they have been brought into close contact by the powder pressure. This rotation causes the cocking cam of the bolt to force the firing pin to the rear, drawing the point of the striker into the bolt, rotation of the firing pin being prevented by the lug on the cocking piece projecting, through the slot in the sleeve, into its groove in the receiver. As the sleeve remains longitudinally stationary with reference to the bolt, this rearward motion



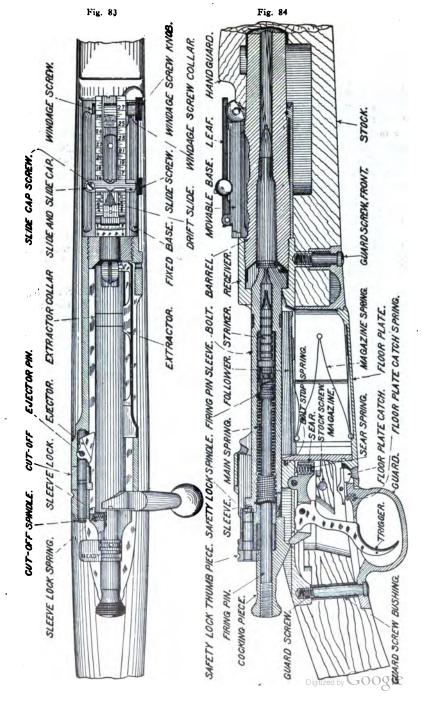
of the firing pin, and consequently of the striker, will start the compression of the mainspring, since the rear end of the latter bears against the front of the latter bears against the front end of the barrel of the sleeve and its front end against the rear end of the firing pin sleeve.

When the bolt handle strikes the receiver, the locking lugs have been disengaged, the firing pin has been forced to the rear until the sear notch of the cocking piece has passed the sear nose, the cocking piece nose has entered the cock notch in the rear end of the bolt, the sleeve lock has engaged its notch in the bolt, and the mainspring has been almost entirely compressed.

During the rotation of the bolt a rear motion has been imparted to it by its extracting cam coming in contact with the extracting cam of the receiver, so that the cartridge case will be started from the chamber.

The bolt is then drawn directly to the rear, the parts being retained in position by the cocking piece nose remaining in the cock notch and locked by the sleeve lock engaging its notch in the bolt.

To close the bolt, push the handle forward until the extracting cam on the bolt bears against the extracting cam on the receiver, thereby unlocking the sleeve from the bolt, and turn the handle down. As the handle is turned down the cams of the locking lugs bear against the locking shoulders ir the receiver, and the bolt is forced



slightly forward into its closed position. As all movement of the firing pin is prevented by the sear nose engaging the sear notch of the cocking piece, this forward movement of the bolt completes the compression of the mainspring, seats the cartridge in the chamber, and, in single loading, forces the hook of the extractor into the groove of the cartridge case. In loading from the magazine the hook of the extractor, rounded at its lower edge, engages in the groove of the top cartridge as it rises from the magazine under the action of the follower and magazine spring.

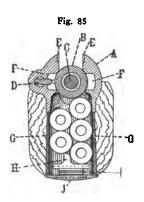
The position then occupied by the parts is shown in Fig. 83 and Fig. 84, and the piece is ready to fire.

To pull the trigger, the finger piece must be drawn to the rear until contact with the receiver is transferred from its bearing to the heel, which gives a creep to the trigger, and then until the sear nose is withdrawn from in front of the cocking piece.

Just before the bolt is drawn fully to the rear, the top locking lug strikes the heel of the ejector, throwing its point suddenly to the right in the lug slot. As the bolt moves fully to the rear, the rear face of the cartridge case strikes against the ejector point and the case is ejected, slightly upward and to the right, from the receiver.

Double loading from the magazine is prevented by the extractor engaging the cartridge case as soon is it rises from the magazine and holding its head against the face of the bolt until ejected.

It will be noted that in this system of bolt mechanism the compression of the mainspring, the seating of the cartridge in and the starting of the empty case from the chamber are entirely done by the action of cams.



The piece may be cocked either by raising the bolt handle until it strikes the left side of the receiver and then immediately turning it down or by pulling the cocking piece directly to the rear.

In firing, unless the bolt handle is turned fully down the cam on the cocking piece will strike the cocking cam on the bolt, and the energy of the mainspring will be expended in closing the bolt, instead of on the primer; this prevents the possibility of a cartridge being fired until the bolt is fully closed.

The opening and closing of the bolt should each be done by one continuous motion.

The MAGAZINE MECHANISM includes the floor plate, follower, magazine spring, and cut-off.

Fig. 85 represents a cross section through the ejector with the magazine loaded. The parts shown are receiver, A; bolt, B; firing pin, C; ejector, D; clip slots, E; bolt locking lug channels, F; magazine, G; follower, H; magazine spring, I; and floor plate, J.

Fig. 86 shows a cross section through the magazine with the magazine empty, and with cut-off "on," shown in projection. The parts are



receiver, A; bolt, B; firing pin, C; cut-off, D; rear lug slot, E; bolt locking lug channels, F; magazine, G; follower, H; magazine spring, I; and floor plate, J.

To charge the magazine, see that the cut-off is turned up showing "on," draw the bolt fully to the rear, insert the cartridge from a clip, or from the hand, and close the bolt. To charge the magazine from a clip, place either end of a loaded clip in its seat in the receiver and, with the thumb of the right hand, press the cartridges down into the magazine until the top cartridge is caught by the right edge of the receiver. The manner in which the cartridges arrange themselves in

the magazine and the position of the follower and compressed magazine spring are shown in Fig. 85. The cartridge ramp guides the bullet and cartridge case into the chamber. The magazine can be filled, if partly filled, by inserting cartridges one by one.

Pushing the bolt forward, after charging the magazine, ejects the clip.

When the cut-off is turned down, the magazine is "off." The bolt can not be drawn fully back, and its front end projecting over the rear end of the upper cartridge holds it down in the magazine below the action of the bolt. The magazine mechanism then remains inoperative, and the arm can be used as a single-loader, the cartridges in the magazine being held in reserve. The arm can readily be used as a single-loader with the magazine empty.

When the cut-off is turned up, the magazine is "on;" the bolt can be drawn fully to the rear, permitting the top cartridge to rise high enough to be caught by the bolt in its forward movement. As the bolt is closed this cartridge is pushed forward into the chamber, being held up during

its passage by the pressure of those below. The last one in the magazine is held up by the follower, the rib on which directs it into the chamber.

In magazine fire, after the last cartridge has been fired and the bolt drawn fully to the rear, the follower rises and holds the bolt open to show that the magazine is empty.

PRECAUTIONS

If it is desired to carry the piece cocked, with a cartridge in the chamber, the bolt mechanism should be secured by turning the safety lock to the right. Under no circumstances should the firing pin be let down by hand on a cartridge in the chamber.

To obtain positive ejection, and to insure the bolt catching the top cartridge in magazine, when loading from the magazine, the bolt must be drawn fully to the rear in opening it.

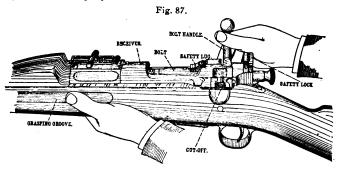
When the bolt is closed, or slightly forward, the cut-off may be turned up or down, as desired. When the bolt is in its rearmost position, to pass from loading from the magazine to single loading it is necessary to force the top cartridge or followed below the reach of the bolt, to push the bolt slightly forward and to turn the cut-off down, showing "off."

In case of a missire it is unsafe to draw back the bolt immediately, as it may be a case of hang-fire. In such cases the piece should be cocked by drawing back the cocking piece.

It is essential for the proper working and preservation of all cams that they be kept lubricated.

DISMOUNTING AND ASSEMBLING BY SOLDIER

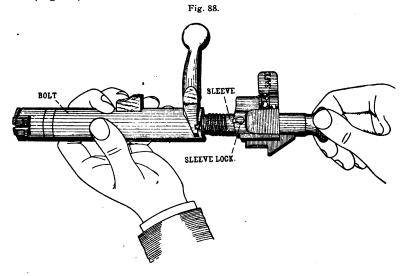
The bolt and magazine mechanism can be dismounted without removing the stock. The latter should never be done, except for making repairs, and then only by some selected and instructed man.



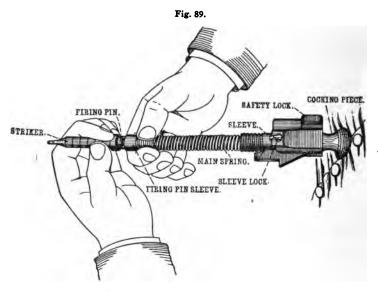
TO DISMOUNT BOLT MECHANISM

Place the cut-off at the center notch; cock the arm and turn the safety lock to a vertical position, raise the bolt handle and draw out the bolt (Fig. 87.)

Hold bolt in left hand, press sleeve lock in with thumb of right hand to unlock sleeve from bolt, and unscrew sleeve by turning to the left (Fig. 88.)

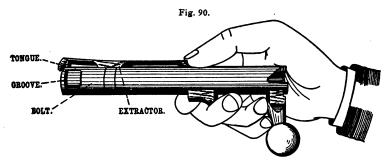


Hold sleeve between forefinger and thumb of the left hand, draw cocking piece back with middle finger and thumb of right hand, turn safety lock down to the left with the forefinger of the right hand, in order to allow the cocking piece to move forward in sleeve, thus partially relieving the tension of mainspring; with the cocking piece against the breast, draw back the firing pin sleeve with the forefinger and thumb of right hand and hold it in this position (Fig. 89) while removing the striker with the left hand; remove firing pin sleeve and mainspring; pull firing pin out of sleeve; turn the extractor to the right, forcing its tongue out of its groove in the front of the bolt, and force the extractor forward (Fig. 90) and off the bolt.

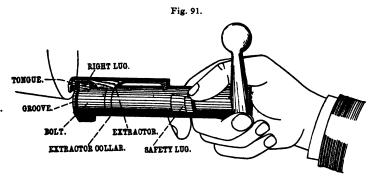


TO ASSEMBLE BOLT MECHANISM

Grasp with the left hand the rear of the bolt, handle up, and turn the extractor collar with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand until its lug is on a line with the safety lug on the bolt; take the



extractor in the right hand and insert the lug on the collar in the undercuts in the extractor by pushing the extractor to the rear until its tongue comes in contact with the rim on the face of he bolt (a slight pressure with the left thumb on the top of the rear part of the extractor assists in this operation;) turn the extractor to the right until it is over the right lug; take the bolt in the right hand and press the hook of the extractor against the butt plate (Fig. 91) or some rigid object, until the tongue on the extractor enters its groove in the bolt.



With the safety lock turned down to the left to permit the firing pin to enter the sleeve as far as possible, assemble the sleeve and firing pin; place the cocking piece against the breast and put on mainspring firing pin sleeve, and striker (see Fig. 91.) Hold the cocking pin between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, and by pressing the striker point against some substance, not hard enough to injure it, force the cocking piece back until the safety lock can be turned to the vertical position with the right hand; insert the firing pin in the bolt and screw up the sleeve (by turning it to the right) until the sleeve lock enters its notch on the bolt.

See that the cut-off is at the center notch; hold the piece under floor plate in the fingers of the left hand, the thumb extending over the left side of the receiver; take bolt in right hand with safety lock in a vertical position and safety lug up; press rear end of follower down with left thumb and push bolt into the receiver; lower bolt handle; turn safety lock and cut-off down to the left with right hand.

TO DISMOUNT MAGAZINE MECHANISM

With the bullet end of a cartridge press on the floor plate catch (through the hole in the floor plate), at the same time drawing the bullet to the rear; this releases the floor plate.

Raise the rear end of the first limb of the magazine spring high enough to clear the lug on the floor plate and draw it out of its mortise; proceed in the same manner to remove the follower.

To assemble magazine spring and follower to floor plate, reverse operation of dismounting.

Insert the follower and magazine spring in the magazine, place the tenon on the front end of the floor plate in its recess in the magazine, then place the lug on the rear end of the floor plate in its slot in the guard, and press the rear end of the floor plate forward and inward at the same time, forcing the floor plate into its seat in the guard.



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